

THE *Soybean Digest*

*1958 Soybean Meetings
Des Moines, Iowa*



August 1958

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JUNE • 1958

VOLUME 18 • NUMBER 8

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THE Soybean Digest

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Official Publication of American Soybean Association and
Soybean Council of America, Inc.

HUDSON, IOWA

Vol. 18

June, 1958

No. 8

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THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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all persons interested in the production,
distribution and utilization of soybeans; the
collection and dissemination of the best
available information relating to both the
practical and scientific phases of the prob-
lems of increased yields coupled with
lessened costs; the safeguarding of produc-
tion against diseases and insect pests; the
promotion of the development of new
varieties; the encouragement of the inter-
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EDITOR'S DESK

By GEO. M. STRAYER

DEFEATING PURPOSE OF P. L. 480

The bill to extend Public Law 480 beyond July 1, and to appropriate funds for that extension, passed the Senate many weeks ago. It is tied up in the House of Representatives. Present appearances are that it is tied in with the so-called Omnibus Bill on agriculture, may be so tied up for some time.

Everyone agrees that the P. L. 480 bill will pass. All agree that it should do so. It is so desirable that it is being used for trading stock. And we seem destined for repetition of the present year's story unless the bill is broken loose in the House, and passed and signed.

In the 1956-crop year the P. L. 480 bill was passed early, the negotiations on commodity sales were pursued, and on soybeans the effects of the programming showed up in the prices of soybeans at harvest time. That is as it should be.

In 1957 the P. L. 480 bill was used as trading stock. The bill was finally passed—but there was a long stalemate when there were no funds available, and when no sales could be negotiated. When soybean harvest time came no oil had been sold, no oil was moving, and beans sold at support levels and below. The effects of the 1957 sales only recently showed up in movements, and are not being reflected back to the farm level. Meal prices are good, and processing margins are excellent—but few beans are in farmers' hands, and bean prices do not reflect the effects of P. L. 480 sales.

Now our good friends in the House seem headed for a repetition of this same story. It should not be.

ARE WE ALSO TOO DEPENDENT ON THE GOVERNMENT?

During the postwar years we have seen some rather violent fluctuations in soybean oil—and other fats and oils—prices. It is now improbable that we will ever again see such violent jumps in soybean oil prices. We have gone far past the point in soybean production where we will not have sufficient supplies of fats for our economy. We are today the world's largest net exporter of fats and oils.

As a net exporter many of us must reorient our thinking. We do not now follow price schedules—we make them. We do not buy—we sell. Our visible supplies definitely affect world prices—and thus our own domestic and export markets.

Through a period of years soybean oil will continue as an export commodity. We must be prepared to do our own marketing job. Rather than being dependent on previously existing markets and marketing systems to establish our prices we must recognize that today we are the largest factor in that world market, and we must accept the responsibilities that go with it. So far we have not been willing to do so.

Sobering indeed is the fact that during the past 2 years about half of all the soybean oil that has gone into world markets has gone under P. L. 480 sales or under ICA allocations. What would happen to our industry tomorrow if all governmental programs were withdrawn?

The soybean industry has prided itself in staying away from the governmental operation and domination of many other segments of agriculture. Are we allowing our industry to fall into the same trap—in another way?

PROPOSED CHANGES IN ARTICLES

On page 33 of this issue you will find the exact wording of two different articles in the Articles of Incorporation of the American Soybean Association, along with suggested changes in wording. These proposed changes will be offered to the annual business meeting of the Association for action at Des Moines on Aug. 20.

The first change clarifies the objectives of the American Soybean Association, is highly desirable from the standpoint of compliance with tax laws as they affect the operation of the Association as a non-profit corporation. It will not in any way affect the actual operations of the Association.

The second change would enable the election of a maximum of 25 men to the board of directors, rather than the current upper limit of 15 persons. As soybean production has spread into new areas it has not been possible to provide representation on the board of directors from those areas, because of the upper limit placed on board membership. It is not anticipated that the upper limit of 25 persons would be elected at any time in the foreseeable future, but the limit of 25 would provide room for expansion in future years.

The notice carried on page 33 of this issue is your official notification of the proposed changes. Come to the meeting on Aug. 20 prepared to discuss and vote on the proposed changes.

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THOUSANDS climb to top of Iowa State Capitol building each year.

Des Moines Host To Soybeaners

JOINT ANNUAL meetings of the American Soybean Association and the National Soybean Processors Association will be held at Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 18-20.

The processor group will meet Monday, Aug. 18, and ASA Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 19 and 20. This will be ASA's 38th annual meeting and the fifth consecutive year the

two associations have met together.

Last Iowa meeting for the American Soybean Association was in 1951, when the convention was also held at Hotel Fort Des Moines.

ASA's annual banquet will be Tuesday evening, Aug. 19.

Export programs of ASA and the Soybean Council of America, Inc., will receive major attention this year. There will be reports on the

export development programs now in progress in Japan, Spain and Italy.

Groups of feed men from Spain and Italy are expected to be in this country and attend the convention, with representatives of these groups appearing on the program. Also, another Japanese team may be in this country and be present at the convention.

Hotel Reservations

Hotel Fort Des Moines has outstanding facilities for a convention, including 425 modern guest rooms.

There is a new 500-car parking ramp and unlimited parking space adjacent.

For dining and refreshments the Hotel offers the Steak House, the Boulevard Cafe, the 24-hour Hob Nob and the Walnut Tap Room.

The Hotel is holding a block of rooms for the soybean meetings. It is not too early to make room reservations.

Make your reservation directly with Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa. If you wish an air-conditioned room be sure to so specify. Tell whether you are attending the ASA meeting, the NSPA meeting, or both.

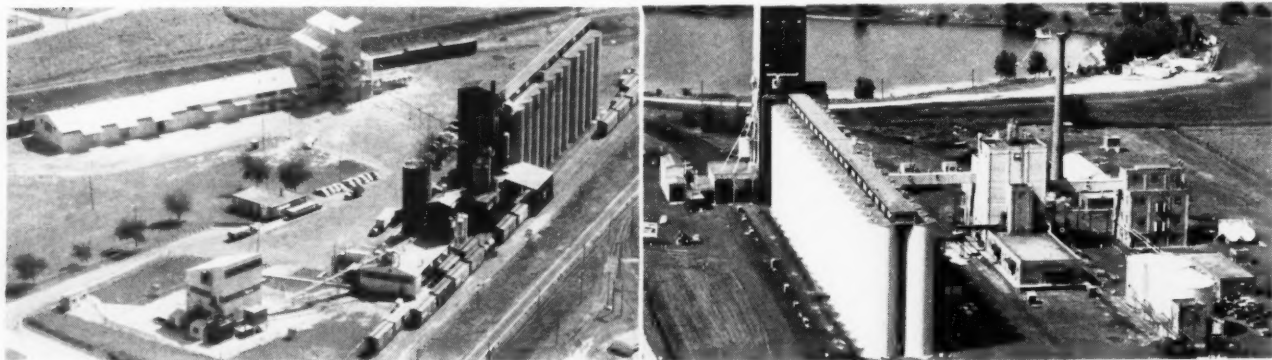
If you wish a suite of rooms, order through the American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

Iowa a Farm State

With over 95% of its total area under cultivation, Iowa is perhaps the nation's leading agricultural state. The cash income of its farmers totals more than \$2 billion yearly.

Iowa's leading income is from corn and hogs, and she leads all other states in both. Iowa is first in the value of its livestock products and the value of its chicken and egg production.

Soybeans are the state's No. 2



DES MOINES boasts two soybean processing plants, Swift & Co. (left) and Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.

crop. Iowa is usually in second place nationally in soybean production, but once in the past half dozen years she has yielded second place to Indiana and once to Minnesota.

Iowa is second only to Illinois in the number of soybean processors and the volume of soybeans processed. The Soybean Blue Book lists 23 soybean processing plants and offices in the state. Two soybean processing plants are located in Des Moines — Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., and Swift & Co.

Two large grain dealer associations have their headquarters in Des Moines. They are Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa, and Western Grain and Feed Association.

The state is well diversified between agriculture and industry. The output of Iowa's factories is worth between \$2 and \$3 billion yearly. But there is no strictly industrial area. Iowa's industries like its agriculture are dispersed throughout the state.

Meat packing is the state's largest industry. The state stands high in the number of livestock killed and processed. There are packing plants in many Iowa cities.

Convention City

The city of Des Moines is easily reached by highway and by train and plane.

Highways 6 and 64 run through the city east and west; and highways 65 and 69 north and south.

Des Moines is served by the main lines of the Rock Island and Great Western Railroads. It is one of the main stops east and west on United Air Lines and north and south on Braniff Air Lines. Ozark Air Lines provides service to key cities of Iowa, Illinois and Missouri.

Des Moines, a city of about one-quarter million people, is one of diversified activities including manufacturing, jobbing, retailing, banking, insurance and publishing.

Though Des Moines is not known as a great manufacturing center, over 500 different products are manufactured there, including cosmetics, chemicals, medicines, wearing apparel, tools, machinery, automobile accessories, tires, food products, agricultural equipment, and airplane parts.

The city is one of the leading publishing centers in the United States. Its publications include the Des Moines Register, Better Homes & Gardens, Successful Farming, and Wallaces' Farmer & Iowa Homestead. Look Magazine has publication offices in Des Moines. And there are many smaller publications.

The gold-domed State Capitol building is perhaps the city's leading tourist attraction. The climb to the dome for a panoramic view of the city and the surrounding countryside is made by thousands of visitors each year. The building was started in 1871 and is in the architecture of that period.

The Capitol grounds are an 85-acre beautifully landscaped park.

The Iowa State Fair, one of the world's largest agricultural expositions, is held annually at Des Moines. The Fair will start almost immediately following the convention, on Aug. 22 this year, and will last through Labor Day.

We will carry complete information on the meetings in following issues.

If you have questions write:

Geo. M. Strayer
Executive Vice President and
Secretary-Treasurer
American Soybean Association
Hudson, Iowa



MECCA for tourists is birthplace of ex-President Herbert Hoover at West Branch, Iowa.

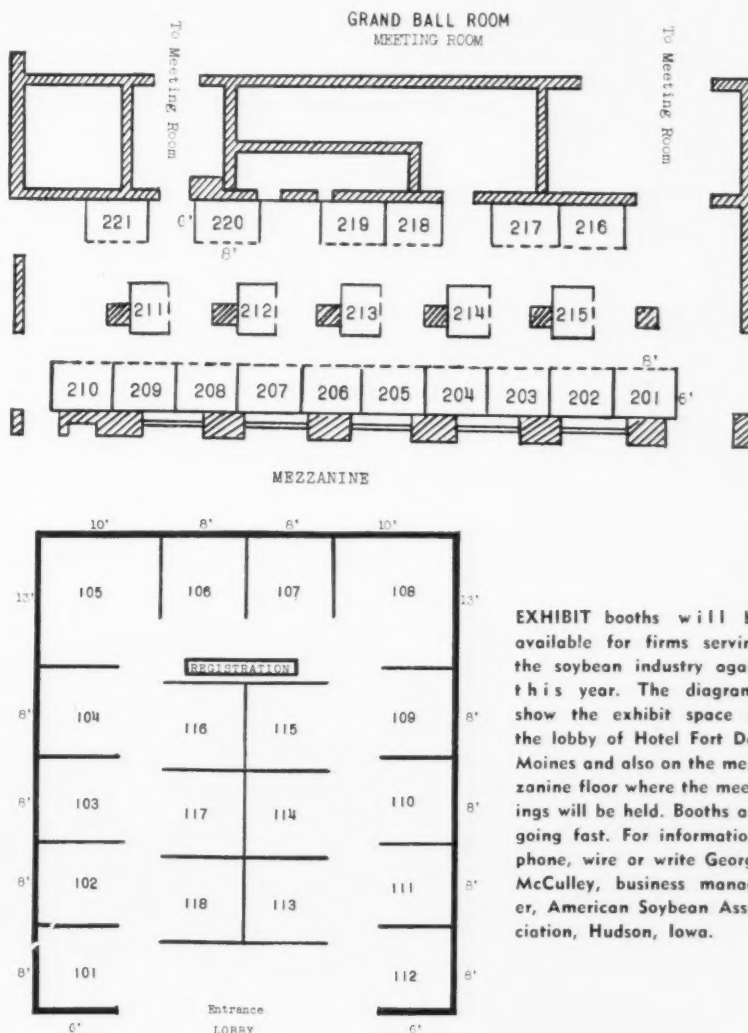


EXHIBIT booths will be available for firms serving the soybean industry again this year. The diagrams show the exhibit space in the lobby of Hotel Fort Des Moines and also on the mezzanine floor where the meetings will be held. Booths are going fast. For information, phone, wire or write George McCulley, business manager, American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

42-CAR TRAINLOAD of soybean oil—2½ million pounds of it—as it left the Des Moines, Iowa, plant of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., on its way to Denison, Tex., to be refined. After refining, the oil will be shipped to New Orleans for export overseas under P. L. 480.



Oil to Europe, Los Angeles

BARGE at Savage, Minn., being loaded with 2,000 tons of soybean oil processing at the Mankato plant of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. 70 miles away. It took 90 trips by truck to fill the barge. The ADM oil is also bound for New Orleans where it will be transferred to an ocean vessel for transporting to refineries in the Los Angeles area.



THE TWO SHIPMENTS of soybean oil shown above are typical of the heavy movement of soybean oil in this year of processing an alltime record 480-million-bushel soybean crop.

The train shipment from the Des Moines, Iowa, plant of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., represents the oil from 10,000 acres of Iowa-grown soybeans. And the bargeload from Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Mankato, comes from 19,000 acres of Minnesota beans. Both shipments are bound for New Orleans. But the Spencer Kellogg shipment will be exported to Europe under P. L. 480

while the ADM shipment will wind up in Los Angeles refineries.

The Spencer Kellogg & Sons oil will go first to the Conway Oil Co. plant of Safeway Stores at Denison, Tex., for refining before moving on to New Orleans for export.

"More trainloads are expected to leave Iowa in the weeks to come," states R. B. Jude, vice president of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. "This results from the co-operative efforts of the Department of Agriculture's program for exporting surplus commodities through P. L. 480, the railroad industry's publishing of rates that make interior

mills competitive with each other, and the soybean processors' willingness to accumulate supplies through orderly marketing of the products of the soybean. This is the first such trainload movement of Iowa oil since the recent publication of railroad rates permitting such movements at less than the domestic oil rates."

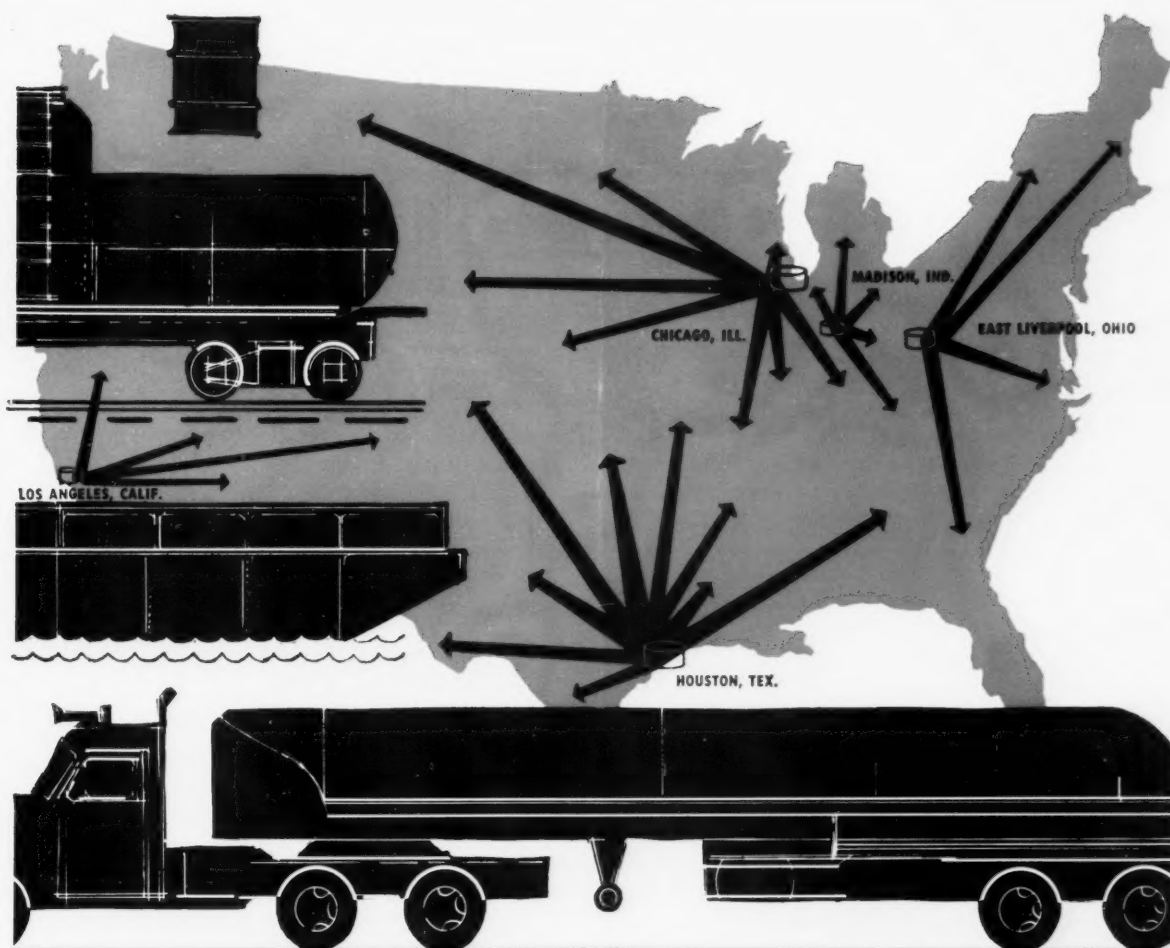
The ADM oil will apparently eventually enter domestic trade from Los Angeles, where it will be transformed into consumer and industrial products ranging from margarine to paints to complex chemicals, according to A. C. Hoehne, ADM vice president.

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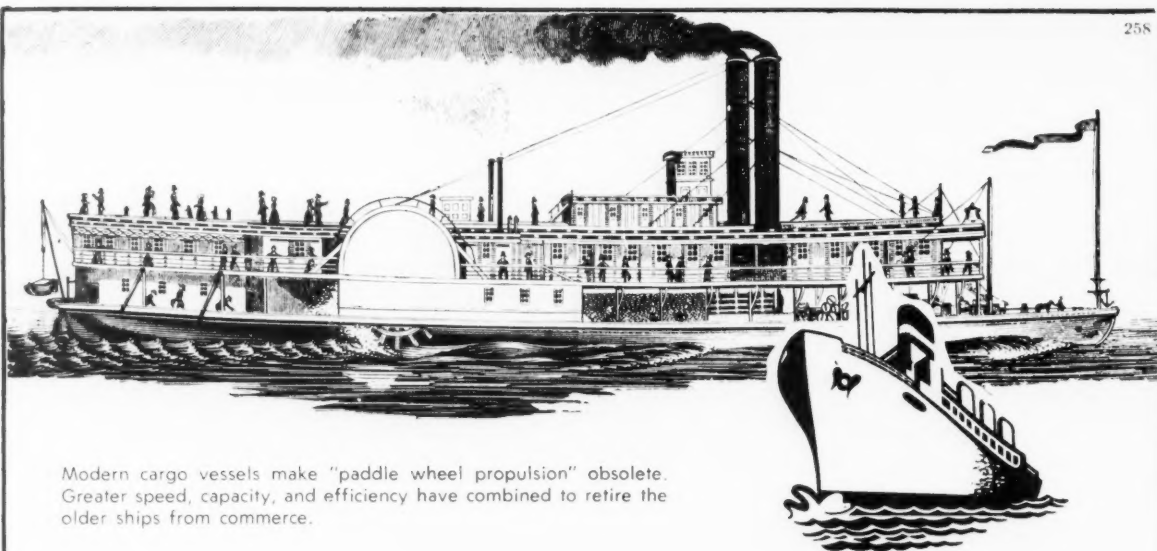
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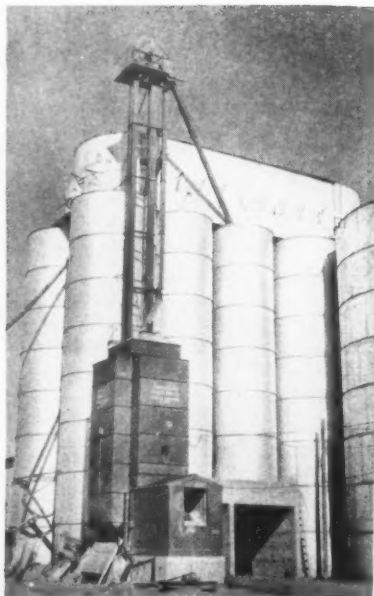


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THE NEWS IN BRIEF

THE CROP, MARKETS AND OTHER ITEMS OF NOTE

Soybean Planting Going Well

Soybean planting was making rapid progress in late May and was generally more advanced than last year. The work was reported 80% completed in Iowa, 70% in Illinois, and 50% each in Indiana, Ohio, and Minnesota, according to the Weather Bureau.

A few northern producers were reported waiting for a good rain before planting. **A considerable part of the North Central states was reported in need of rain but not yet suffering seriously.**

Some last minute reports:

Ill. J. E. Johnson, Champaign: The seeding got off to an early start, but not as early as it looked earlier. Heavy rains in places, lack of rain in other localities a factor. Others waiting for weeds to get started.

Iowa. Des Moines Register: Almost all Iowa in need of rain. Crops coming along well but must have more moisture soon to make satisfactory progress. Soybean planting nearing completion but a few farmers waiting for rain to get seed off to a good start.

Kans. Weekly Weather and Crop Report: For the state 33% of intended acreage planted compared with 12% last year.

Md.-Del. Crop and Weather Report: About 15% of soybean acreage planted, compared with one-third on same date last year.

Minn. Weekly Weather, Crop and Livestock Report: Soybean planting made good gains, with over 50% done compared with 35% a year ago. Southeast district leads with about 70% of the acreage planted.

Mo. Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin: Planting moving along rapidly with 31% planted, below the 7-year average. Early beans are making good progress and have been cultivated.

Nebr. Weekly Weather and Crop Report: Farmers started on soybean planting with a little under 10% planted.

N. Dak. Weekly Weather and Crop Report: Only limited progress made in soybean planting as a result of dry conditions and seeding only about half completed in some counties.

S. Dak. Weekly Weather, Crop and Livestock Report: Soybean planting is well ahead of last year with about two-thirds completed.

Tenn. Weekly Weather and Crop Report: Soybean planting made a good start with about one-fourth of crop seeded in main area.

Va. Weather-Crop Reports: Planting of soybeans 30% complete.

Wis. Weekly Crop, Market and Weather Report: Only a few areas indicate sufficient moisture for good plant growth.

For more complete earlier reports on the soybean crop see page 21.

Sees Continued Expansion of U. S. Oilseeds

"The most significant factor in the U. S. farm economy is still the continuing upward trend of oils and fats production," said George L. Prichard, Washington representative, National Soybean Processors Association. Prichard gave the report for the United States at the International Association of Seed Crushers' Congress at Brussels June 4.

"This is due largely to the ever-increasing soybean acreage and output, which is always anticipated by expanded processing capacity. This upward trend—and it has been an amazing one—reflects in full measure the constantly improving production technology; the increased domestic protein meal demand, especially by the poultry industry; the influence of agricultural policies and programs; and export demands.

"So far there has been no real evidence of any change in either legislation or government policy which would forestall the continued and well-justified expansion of soybean acreage and production. And we must recognize that cotton acreage will be increased above the present low

levels. Also, that increases are possible for the relatively new and small U. S. safflower, castor bean and sesame crops.

"Another factor completely warranting the continuing expansion of soybean production is the phenomenal growth of the feeding of balanced rations. Since last January when meal prices advanced sharply in the face of record production, there simply are none to be found who now doubt the vast, unfilled domestic demand for soybean and other protein meals at reasonable price levels.

Outlook for Soybean Oil Meal

The U. S. Department of Agriculture expects a little drop in feeding of oilseed meal through the remainder of the 1957-58 feeding year. **Prices of high protein feeds are expected to decline some from current levels** during the next few months—but remain higher a year earlier, officials say.

But quoting Trade News Service, New York: "A record crush of soybeans during April was a direct reflection of a comparatively favorable crusher-conversion, which was primarily based on the extremely good demand for soybean meal at relatively favorable prices. In spite of the high rate of production of soybean meal, stocks of this meal have decreased during April. What is more, there is every indication of a continuation of this demand. If this proves correct, there is every reason to expect the crush this season to outstrip the most optimistic estimate.

"Whereas the demand for the meal may continue good, the question arises whether such will also be witnessed in oil. The guess is oil demand for domestic consumption will be good but **not sufficient to take care of the monthly production without fresh export activity in volume.**

Japan Market Uncertain

Japanese purchases of U. S. soybeans may be considerably less during the fiscal year that began Apr. 1 than they were last year, according to USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. Japan's planned purchases of U. S. soybeans during the coming fiscal year are 770,000 metric tons compared with 834,000 tons last year.

The U. S. position may be helped by deteriorating trade relations between Japan and Red China but this is by no means certain as the situation with regard to import of Chinese soybeans into Japan is cloudy. Contracts of Japanese importers with Red China for import of 265,000 metric tons of Chinese soybeans during the fiscal year are involved in China's announcement in May that it would issue no more export licenses for soybeans to Japan.

Approximately 28,000 tons of the 265,000 contracted had so far been covered by letters of credit—and the balance of the Chinese contracts appeared in doubt. Japanese firms with long-term contracts with the Reds were reported to be trying to shift to U. S. beans. Some observers believed the whole affair was politically motivated and that Chinese soybeans would again be available after the Japanese election at a higher price. This appeared to be confirmed by late word that **Peiping had expressed willingness to reopen trade with the Japanese firms.**

Prices for oilseeds and fats and oils, cif Rotterdam and Hamburg, week of May 24 (dollars per metric ton) reported by Albrecht H. Zetsche.

Philippine copra.....	May-June.....	\$187.50 @ \$190.00
U. S. soybeans.....	May.....	96.50
U. S. soybeans.....	September.....	93
Chinese black soybeans.....	June-July.....	81.62
Chinese green soybeans.....	June-July.....	87.08
Chinese yellow soybeans.....	June-July.....	92.40
Dutch coconut oil.....	Sept.-Oct.....	240.48
Congo palm kernel oil.....	afloat.....	267.00
Nigerian peanut oil.....	spot.....	274.40
Argentine sunflower oil.....	June-July.....	258.00 @ 259.00
Argentine fish oil.....	spot.....	181.00

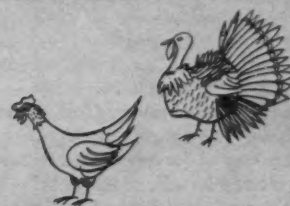
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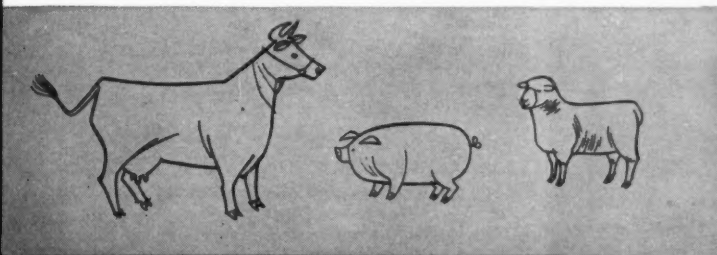
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Double Cropping Soybeans in South Carolina and Georgia

By **J. T. McALISTER**
Conservation Equipment Engineer,
Orangeburg, S. C.

ACREAGE PLANTED to soybeans in these states has rapidly increased during recent years. Official reports from the USDA Crop Reporting Service for South Carolina illustrate this increase:

The soybean production moved from ninth place in value of all crops in 1956 to seventh place in 1957 in South Carolina. The situation in Georgia is very much the same.

Yields per acre range from 12 to 14 bushels. All figures are for soybeans harvested for beans and do not reflect a considerable acreage in both states where plantings of soybeans are made for hay, soil improvement or in combination with corn for hogging-down.

Storage and marketing facilities have increased rapidly in recent

years in both states. This is in the form of on-farm and elevator storage totaling 2,445,000 bushels.

Elevator storage is available at Estill, Orangeburg, Cameron and Sumter, S. C. These facilities are an important factor in promoting increased plantings.

Double Cropping Practiced

It is estimated that approximately 90% of the small grain acreage in the soybean growing area of South Carolina is double cropped with soybeans. If moisture conditions are favorable, soybeans are planted immediately following grain harvest, which takes place from the last week in May through June. Some plantings are made in July.

The practice of burning all small grain residues is widespread throughout the double cropping area in both states and extends into North Caro-

lina. Since most of the soils in the southeastern Coastal Plain are sandy loams or loamy sands, this burning practice robs the soil of much-needed organic matter, lowers water-holding capacity, and results in lower yields during dry seasons.

In 1954 the Soil Conservation Service working with the farmers undertook studies to overcome the difficulties which caused them to resort to burning. Many farmers stated they would not burn if they could get a satisfactory stand of beans and eliminate cultivation difficulties, and not lower yields.

Results from work during four seasons are very promising and farmers who have tried the methods developed are well pleased. There were 30,000 acres in the two states planted by 600 farmers without burning, according to reports submitted by SCS field personnel in 1957. Part



Fig. 1. **GROWTH** of soybeans after two cultivations. Note absence of weeds and grass in middle, which will be leveled at last cultivation to facilitate combine operation. L. R. Ziegler and Lynn Bogard farm, Orangeburg County, S. C.

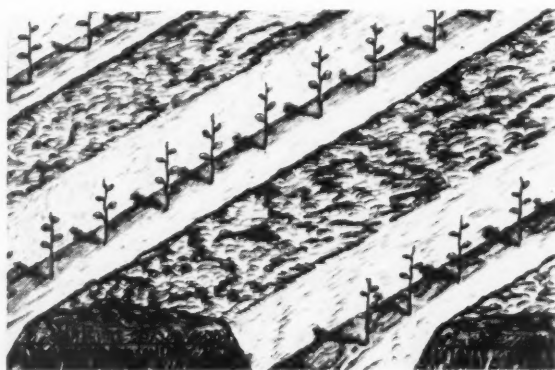


Fig. 2. **METHOD** of planting in stubble mulch. Row width 36 to 42 inches. Clean furrows are 12 to 14 inches wide and 4 to 5 inches deep. Straw and stubble are turned under in middle.

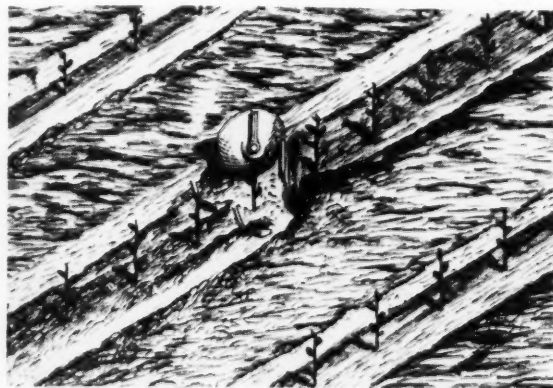


Fig. 3. **EQUIPMENT** setting for first cultivation. 6- or 8-inch sweeps are mounted directly behind disks and move clean soil to plants. Disk hillers are set to bar off and move grass and straw away from plants. Row middles are not disturbed during first cultivation.

of this increase may be attributed to a wet planting season that provided ample moisture for a satisfactory stand.

Minimum Tillage Method

In attacking the problem of planting in crop residues without prior land preparation, it was recognized that it involved the development and adaptation of equipment that would do a satisfactory job. Improvements that have been made in farm equipment during recent years have been more rapid and advanced than in any similar period. Farm tractors have doubled in power and attached implements have been designed in relation to power available. This has made the farm tractor an integrated power unit. Operations are under more rigid control. This results in more efficient use of equipment as compared to early tractor development when it was a substitute for animal power.

It is a prevailing practice in the sandy type soils to plant most crops other than cotton in listed furrows. Methods developed for planting in residues have followed this practice. The lister-type planter has been found to do a satisfactory job of direct planting without prior land preparation (see Fig 4). The planter follows the combine. A clean furrow 12 to 14 inches wide is made and all straw and stubble completely covered in the row middle (see Fig. 2). Important immediate benefits resulting from this method are:

- 1—Saving of moisture during dry planting seasons, so necessary in obtaining a satisfactory stand.

- 2—Saving time during a period of peak farming operations—this gets beans planted earlier than normally.

- 3—Saving of land preparation costs, estimated at \$4 to \$6 per acre.

- 4—Delayed weed growth due to concentrating residue in row middles.

There are a number of longtime benefits anticipated, but not yet fully explored, such as less soil compaction, increased organic content in the soil, greater intake of water into soil, protection against wind and water erosion, and others. No attempt has been made to study and evaluate these agronomic factors. However, they are recognized as being highly important and meriting detailed study.

Conditioning Crop Residue

This is the first essential in mulch planting. Small grain straw should be uniformly spread behind the combine. There should be no evidence



Fig. 4. PLANTING soybeans in barley stubble, without prior land preparation. Barley stubble has been shredded with rotary mower. Note complete coverage of mulch in middle.

of a windrow. A straw chopper attached to the combine aids in conditioning straw in that the chopped material falls to the ground between the stubble and not on top of it. Without a chopper attachment, shredding with a rotary mower may be necessary, if a large quantity of residue is to be handled.

Cultivation Not Difficult

Cultivating mulch planted soybeans in listed furrows has not proven to be difficult, contrary to general belief. Fig. 3 shows method used. The important factor is to cultivate next to drill row and not disturb the mulch covered middle until beans have grown out of the furrow. Cultivating equipment, such as disk hillers, is set to "bar-off" with small sweeps behind to move clean soil to plants.

Fig. 1 shows condition after first and second cultivations. Row middles have not been disturbed. Note absence of grass and weeds. At the last cultivation a large sweep is used in each middle to level beds. This greatly facilitates operation of combine during bean harvest. Normal cultivating practice generally leaves beans on beds. A level ground surface means closer-to-the-ground operation of combine header, thus getting more beans, especially those varieties that fruit near ground surface.

Fig. 5 shows tractor wheels operating on undisturbed beds in row middles. This permits firm footing of tractor wheels, earlier cultivation after rains and less soil compaction



Fig. 5. EQUIPMENT setting for first cultivation. Note front tractor wheels reversed to fit ridge. Both photos are taken on T. T. Traywick farm, Orangeburg County, S. C.

since soil is firm and overlaid with a cushion of mulch. If difficulty is experienced in holding tri-cycle tractor front wheels on beds, they can be reversed as shown and give the effect of power steering.

Varieties Grown

The most popular varieties grown in South Carolina where double-cropping is practiced are the CNS-4 and 24, JEW-45, along with Jackson, which has gained favor among those of recent development. The Yelnando is a late promising variety gaining favor. It is one of the best non-shattering varieties. These varieties are also grown in Georgia.

Yields

With few exceptions, plantings by the mulch method have equalled or exceeded those planted after burning residue and with land preparation. Yields by either method are low as compared to the U. S. average. Research is needed to increase these yields. Present practice is to use little or no fertilizer. Farmer experience has been that fertilizer applied to beans has brought little, if any, increase in yield. They do realize benefits from fertilizer residue from preceding crop. As a result small grain is generally fertilized liberally.

Insect damage was severe in 1957. Most insects can be controlled with available chemicals if applied in time. Chemical weed control on grain is becoming well established which helps in weed control of soybeans being double cropped.

As the industry
grows the
problem of
disposing of
surpluses also
grows.
So far surpluses
have been kept
to a minimum.

Export Markets and the U. S. Oilseeds Industry

By **RAYMOND A. IOANES**

Deputy Administrator, Foreign Agricultural
Service, before National Cottonseed Products
Association, Atlanta, Ga., following 7-weeks'
trip abroad

THE FIRST country I visited was **Spain**, the undisputed current champion in importing U. S. vegetable oils.

During the current crop season Spain is taking about 360 million pounds of oil from us. She may need more. A year earlier she took 335 million. Mainly through Public Law 480 purchases and ICA financing, supplemented with limited dollar purchases, Spain has managed to not only maintain edible oil consumption levels but to increase them.

It is evident that Spanish demand for vegetable oils has outdistanced her ability to produce, except under possibly the most favorable weather conditions. Thus, Spain promises to be a large market for U. S. oils for many years to come.

At present, her dollar balances are extremely small and without the P. L. 480 program it is likely that much of her oil needs would go unfilled. But we are building a market demand at an increased level, and I am optimistic that Spain will find a way to maintain all or a substantial part of this consumption gain even if U. S. government financing were withdrawn in a few years.

There is insufficient quality control over oil blending in Spain and as a result many Spanish people

blame American oil for some of the poor blends they receive. We are hopeful that through the project now being carried out by the Soybean Council of America, Inc., in cooperation with FAS the quality of blended oils reaching consumers in Spain will be improved. This is important. We cannot build real markets unless consumers as well as importers are satisfied with our products.

In recent years, **Italy** has also been a large taker of vegetable oils from this country. Last season she took 180 million pounds and the year before 30 million. These oils have been largely paid for through P. L. 480 programs. It is doubtful that Italy will become a real long-term market for U. S. produced edible vegetable oils. What she is expected to take this year, for example, may go largely into storage rather than into consumption.

Italy, though, does constitute a very good market for oilseeds. She has a modern processing industry and prefers to import most of her needs in the form of oilseeds. Our main problem there is that the duty structure works to the disadvantage of soybeans. As a result, other oilseeds such as rapeseed and peanuts are bought instead of soybeans. We

are working to correct this problem.

We expect that as livestock and poultry production in Italy increases in response to the Italian government programs, it will result in an increased demand for protein feeds to be imported either in the form of protein meal or oilseeds. Such a development would also work toward a solution of the feed grain problem. We are cooperating with the Soybean Council in helping to promote mixed feed usage in Italy through a market development project and also through participation in various fairs throughout Italy.

Greece has been a substantial taker of U. S. oils, although this year a bumper olive crop along with supplies of other oilseeds are more than sufficient to meet her needs. I would not expect Greece to become a normal market for U. S. oils in the near future except in years of adverse domestic production. On the other hand, there is indication that Greece may become a growing market for protein feeds and perhaps oilseeds.

(In) **Turkey**, the domestic production of vegetable oils is not keeping pace with the rise in consumer demand. Consequently, we have moved increasing quantities of oil to Turkey through P. L. 480 sales.

A large part of this increased demand is brought about by urban demand for margarine and vegetable ghee. But here again we have a country which is extremely short of foreign exchange of any kind. As a result, the fulfilling of her demands will be dependent on government programs of one kind or another for some time to come.

Japan is our best single market for soybeans, all purchased for dollars, and she has been our No. 1 market for all agricultural commodities in 4 of the last 6 years.

But we need to work hard to protect this market. Japan lives through her exports of industrial products. She has a large adverse gap in her trade with us which has been made up with dollars earned by providing goods and services to our armed forces. Now these special earnings are declining. Unless she can make up the difference through expanded exports for dollars, our agricultural exports are bound to suffer.

Japan needs to import increased quantities of food and raw materials to support her population. We have an excellent opportunity to increase our trade with her in soybeans, tallow, and other agricultural commodities. But we will not be able to do so if she does not have the opportunity to earn more dollars in this market.

In recent years **Germany** has become a very big factor in the demand for cottonseed oil. Unfortunately, this year adverse weather conditions at harvest time reduced materially the size of the U. S. cotton crop. This drop in U. S. production, coupled with a bumper peanut crop in Africa, has resulted in peanut oil underselling cottonseed oil in European markets. Consequently, the export demand for our cottonseed oil is oil and a part of the market for cottonseed oil is now being filled by peanut oil. We need to work hard to regain this market.

While the American oilseed industry has grown, the problem of disposing of our production has also grown. For several years the surplus production of all edible fats and oils was reflected in CCC acquisition of cottonseed oil as well as meal and linters under the cottonseed products purchase program. This program was discontinued at about the time P. L. 480 came into being.

Since we no longer have the cottonseed products purchase program, the surplus of edible fats and oils is reflected primarily in soybeans going into the loan program and any overall surplus eventually being acquired by CCC.

Fortunately, we have been able to keep such acquisitions to a minimum through programming oil for exports under P. L. 480 and other government programs. Last year's acquisitions of soybeans under the price support program were disposed of, except for a small quantity, at price support levels plus reasonable charges.

The Congress has authorized the use of Title I foreign currency payments for agricultural market development abroad. This currency use has proved to be extremely useful in providing an additional resource for government and the agricultural trade to promote the use of our farm products on a long-time basis.

Although FAS is responsible for this activity, most of the work is done through contracts by agricultural trade groups here and abroad. To date, we have made available \$10 million in foreign currencies to 36 different trade groups to carry out projects in 28 countries. These private groups are contributing another \$3 million in their own funds.

I believe this work is of major importance. It gives our cooperators a chance to work hand-in-hand with customers abroad and find out how our products fit the customers' needs. It gives foreign buyers the

chance to see our farms and agricultural industry firsthand.

I think we can safely say that we will continue to enjoy good export markets for edible oilseeds and their products. Barring a serious recession in world economic activity in the longer run the export market should provide an expanding outlet for our products.

We expect that by 1965 there may be an increase of over 10% in export demand for fats and oils and oilseeds from last year. By 1975 the increase may be approximately 50%.

IAA Head Has Gone

OTTO STEFFEY, 59, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, died May 15 at his home at Stronghurst, Ill.

Mr. Steffey had served as president of the group, the largest state unit in the American Farm Bureau Federation, since December 1954. A livestock and grain farmer, he had been active in farm organizations for almost 40 years.

He first was elected to the board of directors of IAA in 1934 and was named vice president in 1951.

KNOW HOW WE SAVED MONEY LAST SEASON?

Kenneth Phillips, Manager of Heaton Grain Company, Rossville, Ill., says: "We have never turned our beans since installing our Hot Spot System!"



"We have three concrete tanks in which we store beans," Mr. Phillips goes on to say, "and we have eliminated all turning costs by installing our Hot Spot System. With the Hot Spot System, we always *know* how the beans are keeping."

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Urges 5-Year Extension of P.L. 480

A 5-YEAR continuation of Public Law 480 in the interest of U. S. fats and oils exports was urged by M. D. McVay, Cargill, Inc., in a speech before the National Cottonseed Products Association at Atlanta, Ga., May 6.

"The P. L. 480 program has accomplished much in this respect and we heartily endorse it and urge its continuation and expansion," McVay said.

"We believe that the development of permanent markets would be greatly assisted if the P. L. 480 program permitted more long range planning. Present methods of financing permit contracts for about a year ahead. A country whose people need more fats and oils and which has goods and services acceptable to our government may find little merit in entering into a 1-year contract which would increase the supplies for their people for only that time.

"One-year programs seem designed to provide for emergencies only whereas a 5-year program would permit the receiving country to make long range economic plans. It may well be that their economy is best served by using their land and labor to produce other crops and by buying fats and oils from us. To encourage this transition, it is necessary for us to assure the buyers that permanent supplies of fats and oils are available.

"We suggest that in tackling this expansion of foreign trade we approach it in the same manner as we would the development of a domestic market. The girders on which markets are built are quality, dependability, service, price and salesmanship.

"Too often in the past we have said to the export buyer: 'You buy what we have for sale, you take it when we want to sell it.' Too often we have dammed up the flow of goods for a period of time and then thrown a great mass of goods on the market in a short time. Such action can hardly increase long range fats and oils consumption. It does not build markets for us; it only destroys them for others.

"We would do well to study these markets and determine what types of goods foreign customers desire and can best use—refined or crude, liquid or hardened, cottonseed oil, soybean oil or lard—and then undertake to supply these materials."

McVay also suggested that the cottonseed, lard and soybean industries would do well to join forces in promoting export markets. "One man selling cottonseed oil and one selling soybean oil in the same market may be more confusing, and therefore less effective, than a cooperative and coordinated endeavor," he said.

Tri-State Mill Group Meets at Biloxi, Mis.

"TOWARD a Better 1958 Season" was the theme of the 33rd annual convention of Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association at Biloxi, Miss., June 4-6. Soybean processing had a major part in the program.

E. S. Lyle, Dyersburg Oil Mill Co., Dyersburg, Tenn., was program chairman; E. H. Tenent, Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Memphis, Tenn., entertainment chairman; and John Rother, Industrial Supplies, Memphis, Tenn., finance chairman.



Guy F. Feaster

B. C. Lundy, Greenville Oil Works, Greenville, Miss., was general chairman; and E. A. Gaulding, Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Jackson, Miss., president. The program was dedicated to the late Otis Beckham, immediate past president of the Association, who died last December.

Speakers and their subjects included:

Guy F. Feaster, Southern Division manager, PTC Cable Co., Memphis, Tenn.: "The Electronic Method of Monitoring Stored Seed Temperatures."

J. Pominski, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La.: "Oil Mill Balances."

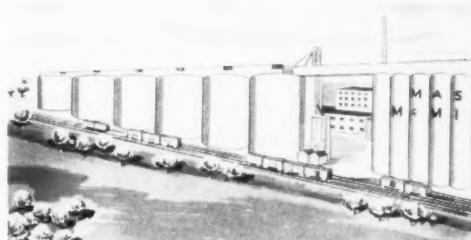
E. A. Gastrock, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La.: "Progress in Cleaning Cottonseed."

Robert Patterson, Trenton Cotton Oil, Trenton, Tenn.: "Your Future and Mine."

Frank McDonald, Planters Manufacturing Co., Clarksdale, Miss.: "Solvent Extraction of Soybeans and Cottonseed."



RAZE Central Sugar Co. plant.



NEW 5 1/2-million-bushel plant.

More Soybean Storage By Central Soya Co.

OLD PLANT comes down . . . new storage going up. A few girders and some wall sections are all that remain of the Central Sugar Co. buildings being razed to make room for Central Soya's storage expansion at Decatur, Ind. Built by the Holland-St. Louis Co. in 1912, and the first of its kind in Indiana, the plant was purchased by Dale W. McMillen in 1933 and operated as the Central Sugar Co. until the company's liquidation in 1944.

The artist's sketch shows six of the 12 huge silos that will hold 5 1/2 million bushels when construction is completed in October of this year. The 10-inch, reinforced concrete units, 80 feet in diameter and 110 feet high, will be the largest ever constructed by the company.

Heavy Yugoslav Imports

YUGOSLAV imports of fats and oils in the first half of 1958 will be heavy, according to USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. Around 36,000 tons of degummed soybean oil probably will be imported from the United States.

Yugoslav oilseed production in 1957 was considerably larger than in 1956 but smaller than desired under the 5-year plan which aims to make Yugoslavia self-sufficient in edible oils by 1961.

Yugoslav soybean acreage in 1957 was 15,000 with a yield of 326,000 bushels compared with 7,300 acres and 101,000 bushels in 1956.

Can Inoculate 2 Weeks Ahead with "Nitra-Coat"

INOCULATION OF soybean seed up to 2 weeks ahead of planting day is now possible. Making practical such advance inoculation is a new protective and sticking agent for inoculants called "Nitra-Coat."

Nitra-Coat is the result of years of research by the Nitragin Co., Milwaukee, as a companion to its Nitragin brand inoculant. A fine gray powder, Nitra-Coat is added to the inoculant-and-water slurry. It adds a viscosity and adhesiveness to the inoculant slurry to:

- 1—Stick the inoculant tightly to the seed.
- 2—Keep the bacteria on the seed alive longer.
- 3—Prevent dusting off in bag or drill hopper.
- 4—Keep the slurry in suspension longer.

Nitra-Coat means a lot to the soybean farmer, says James F. Matchette, Nitragin Co. vice president, by making inoculation a "rainy day" or off-time job. Gone is the last-minute planting day rush to inoculate, often resulting in "half-way" measures.



NITRA-COAT, introduced by the Nitragin Co., Milwaukee, is called the first practical protective sticking agent for legume seed inoculation.

Even more important according to Mr. Matchette, it opens up to the seed dealer the entirely new service of custom inoculation. Pointing out that even a small slurry treater can inoculate 150 bushels of soybeans an hour, Matchette quotes one dealer as

estimating a 40-hour-week gross profit of \$600.

Official "kickoff" for the new Nitra-Coat is the ASTA June meeting in St. Louis. The company will also introduce there a new formula for its Nitragin inoculant and a new package.

The new Nitragin contains an additive called CXL. This makes a finer, free-flowing inoculant which holds a much higher moisture content and keeps the bacteria alive longer. At the same time, the Nitragin Co. has increased its bacteria-content guarantee by more than 50%.

The new package, called "Moisture-Seal," is a tough flexible film. It maintains the higher moisture level and constitutes a better "home" for the inoculant. In addition, it is stronger and easier to open.

On Processing in Iowa

"Cooperative Soybean Processing—Growth Industry for Iowa" was title of an article in the Spring 1958 issue of U. S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Credit News. It featured the soybean processing plants in the state that are operated by cooperatives.

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NEW SOYBEAN DRYING facility of Honeymead Products Co. is shown at left above.

Honeymead Co. Adds Big Drying Unit

DOING THINGS in a big way is getting to be a habit with Honeymead Products Co., Mankato, Minn.

The latest addition to the firm's high capacity operational facilities—a custom-built drier manufactured by Shanzer Manufacturing Co.—is believed to be the world's largest individual soybean drying unit. It takes its place alongside such recent Honeymead plant equipment installations as a 1,500-ton-per-day Rotocel and new oil deodorization system.

Drier planning and construction was guided closely by Honeymead vice president of production, James I. Maslon, in conjunction with Shanzer engineers. In addition to surmounting rigid space requirements and allowing for severe climatic conditions, drier design and capacity had to be able to serve Honeymead's 10,000-bushel-per-hour receiving capacity. Future expansion needs and cyclical wet season extremes were also allowed for.

According to its manufacturer, the vertical column type unit dries and cools soybeans in one operation. Under Honeymead's production flow-system it is possible for beans to be taken from truck or rail, dried

and cooled in one pass, and moved directly into the processing department, or 1.3-million-bushel storage house.

The adjustable cooling and drying section, which is an integral part of the drier, compensates for wide variations in outside temperature. This is an important factor, as Honeymead's Minnesota River Valley location is subject to temperature ranges of 100°+ summers to -30° winters.

Overall column structure height is 84 feet. Extra bracing and outside cable supports have been provided for added protection against high winds.

A Shanzer engineering department spokesman stated that two specially modified Shanzer Model 715 CE units were employed in the Honeymead installation. Total fan delivery is said to be over 424,000 c. f. m. for both units. Burners will deliver a maximum heat release of 44 million BTU's per hour, but under average operation it is estimated that 30 million BTU's per hour will be used. A total of 234 horsepower is on tap to meet all drier operation power requirements.

Calls for Action to Avoid Cotton Tragedy

CONGRESS must act on new agricultural legislation before adjournment if the 1959 cotton crop is to escape the "tragic consequences" of the legislation now in force, Dupuy Bateman, Jr., president of the National Cottonseed Products Association, told the Association at its annual convention in Atlanta May 5-6.

"Cotton today is in a most tragic predicament as a result of a generation of high price supports combined with acreage restrictions," said Bateman.

"Last season our industry was beset by the triple misfortune of restrictive acreage controls, heavy participation by cotton growers in the Soil Bank acreage reserve, and adverse weather conditions during the growing and harvesting season over most of the cotton-growing region.

"This coming fall, we shall again be cramped by restrictive acreage controls, and there will be an even heavier participation in the Soil Bank. We are still entitled to hope that we will escape the added misfortune of an adverse growing and harvesting season.

"If the provisions of existing law come into full effect, the prospect for the 1959 crop is even darker. . . . The support price is likely to be higher than either 1957 or this season. In that event American cotton's crippling disadvantage in competition with substitute materials, especially in the rich market that our own country affords, will be even more burdensome."

Bateman said the prospect for 1959 is, as matters now stand, for "an across-the-board 20%-25% reduction in this year's acreage allotments, on high-yielding as well as on low-yielding land."

He suggested that the "remedy would be found in the relaxation, gradually if need be, of acreage restrictions and of price supports."

Article on Japan Trade

April issue of New Orleans Port Record features an article on Japan's soybean trade with the United States, by James W. Martin, director of trade development for the Port of New Orleans. Mr. Martin was a member of the American Soybean Association's trade development team that visited Japan in late 1957.

CROP REPORT

Dry Weather Threatens Crop in North

SOYBEAN planting made rapid progress the latter part of May and it appeared that the great bulk of the crop would be in the ground by month's end.

Time of planting was normal or ahead of normal in northern areas, but producers farther south, including those in Missouri and southern Illinois, and also the East Coast, were bedevilled by too much rain and too little favorable planting weather until mid-May. Even then cotton and other crops had priority on farmers' time, but there was still plenty of time for soybean planting in southern areas if the weather remained favorable.

Moisture supplies were more than plentiful in the South and along the East Coast. They were spotted in north central areas, with lack of rain being felt many places. What the Weather Bureau called an "incipient" drought stretched from eastern Montana to Michigan. Many soybeans were being seeded in dry soil.

There undoubtedly will be a steep increase in soybean acreage in northern states west of the Missouri River—where total acreage is not great—also Iowa, Minnesota, and some southern states.

Our reporters do not indicate a large increase in acreage percentage-wise in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

Reports from Soybean Digest correspondents:

Arkansas. Paul C. Hughes, Farm-

ers Soybean Corp., Blytheville (5-17): We are bound to have an increase in soybean acreage if it can be planted. Because of the soil bank on cotton we will have some less corn and because of the failure last year very little milo which cut heavily into the soybean acreage. It would just take a few days to get the bulk of the (soybean) crop planted. Several days of rain now could cut the cotton acreage and increase the soybean acreage. When we will get our soybeans planted and how many depends on the good Lord.

Florida. E. N. Stephens, county agent, Pensacola (5-20): 10% of crop planted. Will be completed July 1, normal date. Soil moisture excellent for planting.

Illinois. R. W. Weitzer, Cypress Land Farms Co., Carrollton (5-19): 10% increase in acreage. Beans replacing grain sorghum. Soil moisture excellent. Most beans being redeemed from loan at about \$2.20.

Walter W. McLaughlin, Citizens National Bank, Decatur (5-19): Crop 95% planted, acreage about same as 1957. Some are increasing corn acreage and ignoring corn allotment. This about offsets increase in beans due to less oats. Moisture supply excellent. Quite a few beans sold at \$2.20.

L. Park Kerbaugh, Stanford (5-21): 90% planted. We have had a dry spell and need a good rain. Not much grass killed before planting. Beans have moved all winter.

Indiana. J. B. Edmondson, Danville (5-20): About 8%-10% of crop planted. Most farmers just getting started. Moisture, weather and soil conditions were never so good for a perfect stand. Barring rain in next few days, the whole crop should be planted in about a week's time.

Minnesota. John W. Evans, Montevideo (5-19): Much wet ground yet to be worked. Some farms not touched. Some nearly done, both corn and beans. Big acreage of corn in soil bank speeds planting of beans. Soil moisture ample.

Missouri. E. M. Poirot, Golden City (5-20): May be an increase (in bean acreage) because of wet weather delaying corn planting.

Carver Brown, Laddonia (5-19): 5% decrease in acreage. Corn planting delayed by wet weather but recent favorable weather has permitted intended acreage. Nothing left to

interfere. Subsoil moisture best in recent years.

Nebraska. D. G. Hanway, department of agronomy, University of Nebraska, Lincoln (5-19): Some planting will occur next week. Looks normal to earlier unless weather interferes. Indications are for an (acreage) increase over a substantial area, perhaps 20%. Soil moisture much above normal.

Ohio. Calvin Heilman, Kenton (5-19): Livestock farmers planting usual amount of corn. Land placed in corn acreage reserve came from farms that stayed within quotas in previous years. Hence not many acres will be released for bean acreage.

Ontario. Gilles DePutter, Appin (5-20): 60%-70% crop planted, 1 to 2 weeks earlier than normal. 10%-12% increase in acreage. Corn production disappointing. Wet harvesting conditions resulted in high moisture product and high discounts. Marked change to later maturing varieties.

Soybean Variety Plots In 31 Illinois Counties

FARMERS IN AT least 31 Illinois counties have planted soybean variety demonstration plots this spring in cooperation with their county farm advisers, according to W. O. Scott, University of Illinois agronomist.

Scott reports that these plots will give farmers a chance to see the results of research on farms in every part of the state. Soybean varieties most recently released by plant breeders can be seen growing alongside some strains used for many years. Soybean growers can see how the different soybeans perform and choose the ones that they feel will do best on their farms.

Varieties under test vary slightly in different parts of the state. Counties in northern Illinois are growing Chippewa, Harosoy, Hawkeye, Adams and Lincoln. Farmers with plots in western Illinois are growing the same varieties plus Clark. Those in central Illinois include the same varieties plus Roe.

In south-central Illinois, the plots include Harosoy, Hawkeye, Adams, Clark and Roe.

Soybean Growing Area in Ohio



SHADED AREA on map shows where almost 31 of Ohio's 32.6 million bushels of soybeans were grown in 1957—in central western and northern areas. District 1 in the northwestern corner of the state alone grew 13 million bushels.



OVER 100 Italian feed producers hear Max J. Jeter of Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association near Rome May 8.

Jeter, Catron Speak at Rome

By FRED R. MARTI

General Director for Europe, Soybean Council of America, Inc., Via San Nicolo da Tolentino 1, Rome, Italy

THE ITALIAN Association of Feed Manufacturers in cooperation with the Italian office of the Soybean Council of America, Inc., held the first mixed feed and protein conference from May 6 through May 9 at the Livestock Experimental Institute near Rome.

This meeting brought together the majority of feed manufacturers of Italy to discuss problems related to animal nutrition in livestock and poultry feeding. Highlighting this conference was "Soy Day" held May 8, in which the program was devoted to soybean oil meal as the basic protein in animal feeding. Also in attendance were some key people in the Italian oil and fats industry.

On the evening of May 8, the Soybean Council gave a reception at the Ambassadors Hotel where approximately 150 Italian feed manufacturers and wives attended. In addition, about 50 key Embassy and Italian industry personnel interested in soybeans and soybean products also were present.

Highlighting the activities on "Soy Day" was the paper presented by Dr. Damon Catron, professor of animal nutrition, Iowa State College. Dr. Catron started by saying, "Properly processed soybean oil meal is now universally accepted as the most important source of protein for use in

livestock and poultry feeds.

"Based on present trends in animal and poultry nutrition," Dr. Catron said, "the tonnage of soybean oil meal used in livestock and poultry rations will undoubtedly increase. Research has shown how to use this high quality protein successfully in formulating and manufacturing formula feeds. Soybean oil meal ranks No. 1 in the protein popularity poll among nutritionists, feed manufacturers and feeders alike in the USA."

"The common saying among the leading animal and poultry nutritionists," concluded Dr. Catron, "is that you have to be very careful what you add to a well fortified corn-soya ration, because you are more likely to decrease than increase its performance."

Dr. Max J. Jeter, director of product research at Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc., also gave an excellent presentation on feed problems.

"The growth and improved efficiency in all phases of feeds and feeding show a close correlation to research effort," Dr. Jeter said. "Today there is almost no delay between the development of something new and helpful and its use in a feed. Research workers in agricultural colleges, experiment stations and feed companies have uncovered nutrition information that has been of tremendous importance in reducing labor and feed requirements per unit of production. These findings as applied to feed production have meant dollar profits and savings for producers and consumers alike.

During the opening ceremony of the convention, Professor Bartolo Maymone, director of the Rome

Livestock Experimental Institute, illustrated the most recent results obtained in the field of livestock feed and emphasized the importance of feed concentrates in developing agricultural production. He also stated that the other methods of feeding, which are traditionally a part of the Italian livestock industry, if not supplemented by feed concentrates, are both unproductive and uneconomic.

At the meeting held on the second day of the convention, Professor Maymone spoke in relation to protein, vitamin, mineral and antibiotic additives used to obtain rational feed for animals.

During the convention speeches on feed industry and animal nutrition were also delivered by Dr. P. Antonoli, Dr. F. Haab, Dr. L. Pigozzi and Dr. P. Mazziotti di Celso.



U. S. SOYBEANS areas are pointed out by Damon Catron of Iowa State College during his lecture before the Italian feed producers.

**SOYBEAN COUNCIL
OF AMERICA, INC.**

Council in Latin American Programs

PARTICIPATION in market development programs in Central and South America and Caribbean areas was voted by the Soybean Council of America, Inc., at its board of directors meeting in Chicago Apr. 30.

The programs are recommended by Foreign Agricultural Service of the Department of Agriculture, and the Council will cooperate with FAS in them.

The Council will make the services of an oil technician available for the South American countries of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile this fall.

FAS has suggested that the oil technician spend about 6 weeks in South American countries showing people now using coconut oil and other oils how to use soybean oil.

FAS states that edible oil markets in South American countries are increasing at the rate of 20,000 tons a year, but are now largely supplied by coconut oil. These countries could use degummed soybean oil, and the present price spread between soybean oil and coconut oil and reduced supplies of coconut oil make this an advantageous time to introduce soybean oil.

In Chile, Colombia and Peru government officials are said to be anxious for dependable advice on fats and oils in general.

And the Council will supply one man for each of two two-man teams—the other member of each team to come from FAS—to go into Caribbean and Central American areas to make a survey of the areas on the market potentials for soybeans and soybean products.

To date the areas have not been adequately surveyed. Present plans are for the team to leave shortly after July 1 for the Caribbean survey.

Margarine and shortening are now being exported from the United States to Central America and the Caribbean, and there are substantial exports of other edible oils to these countries.

Some of the Central America and Caribbean countries are developing dairy and swine feeding programs for which protein meal is needed.

The survey team will determine possible additional markets and the type of products desired.

International Seed Crushers Meeting

REPRESENTING the Soybean Council at the International Asso-

ciation of Seed Crushers meeting in Brussels June 2-5 was Howard L. Roach, Council president, who left the United States May 26, and Fred Marti, the Council's general director for Europe, Rome.

Geo. L. Prichard, Washington representative for the National Soybean Processors Association, Washington, D. C., reported for the United States at the International Seed Crushers meeting.

George Parks, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, also attended the Seed Crushers meeting in Brussels. He will go to Poland following the meeting to check on U. S. export shipments of vegetable oils and oilseeds during this past winter and spring.

Krider Will Represent Council at Varese Fair

J. L. KRIDER, vice president of Central Soya Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., will represent the Soybean Council as a poultry technician at the Varese,



J. L. Krider

Italy, Fair June 14-16.

Dr. Krider will address the Italian Poultry Congress at Varese immediately following the Fair. The paper to be presented will be on, "Progress in Feeding Broilers in the USA," and will be written jointly by Krider and Dr. W. W. Cravens, director of feed research and nutrition for Central Soya. The speech will cover the growth of the U. S. broiler industry and efficient feeding of commercial broilers.

Japan Dollar Shortage Hurts Exports

TWO UNIVERSITY of Illinois agricultural economists today reported that a severe dollar shortage in Japan may result in the loss of an 11-million-bushel sale of soybeans by American growers. Japan may buy from Communist China instead.

C. P. Schumaier and E. R. Berg point out that American soybean exports to Japan are falling behind those of a year ago. In recent years Japan has been buying increasing amounts, reaching a peak of almost 25 million bushels in the 1956-57 marketing season.

The economists believe that Japan would prefer to buy all the soybeans she needs in the United States if more dollars were available. But she can get dollars only from sales of Japanese products and services to us. Japan now ranks first as a buyer of American farm products.

It's true that the United States is already Japan's best customer. In 1957 we bought almost \$600 million worth of Japanese exports. But we sold \$1.6 billion worth of U. S. exports to Japan—more than 2½ times as much.

In recent years part of this deficit has been made up by purchases made by our armed forces in Japan

and Korea. But last year these "special earnings" covered only about half of the deficit. So Japan had to dip into her "rainy-day" reserves of foreign exchange.

Schumaier and Berg emphasize that foreign countries must be permitted access to American markets if we are to sell our farm surpluses abroad. The Reciprocal Trade Act extension now being considered in Congress has led to a gradual opening of our markets to foreign countries.

Defeat of the Reciprocal Trade Act would restore the very high tariff levels of 1930. Partly because of these high tariffs, agricultural exports declined by two-thirds from the 1920's to the 1930's. They were also one cause of disastrously low farm prices in the early 1930's, the economists pointed out.

Canadian Support Price

A SUPPORT price of \$2.57 per bushel on 1958-crop Canadian soybeans has been proposed to the Canadian government at Ottawa by the Ontario Soya-Bean Growers' Marketing Board, Gilles DePutter, chairman of the Board, reported at the recent annual meeting at Chatham.

PUBLICATIONS

Minn. Publication Discusses Exports

THE IMPORTANCE of export trade to American agriculture as background to the extension of the Trade Agreements Act now being considered by Congress is discussed in a recent Minnesota publication.

"For 42 years the United States has exported more goods and services than it has imported," notes Skuli Rutford, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. "Last year this gap was about \$6 billion. Much of this deficit has been made up by grants and loans.

"Trade is necessary to our comfort, economic progress and our security. There are only a few possible courses of action open to us.

"1—We can accept cuts in exports. This would lead to declines in domestic employment and production.

"2—We can meet the trade deficit with more gifts and loans which come out of the taxpayer's pocket.

"3—We can accept economic reality by recognizing that the only way we can export is to be willing to receive payment in increased imports of goods and services. . . . The only way we can be paid for the things we have to sell is to buy things in return. If we deny markets abroad to U. S. producers we restrict our economic growth. If we prevent the free world from earning dollars in the face of the Soviet economic offensive, we court disaster."

The publication points out that for the 1956-57 year agricultural exports represented the production of about

1 U. S. acre in 5—for soybeans it was over 1 in 3.

Trade and Agriculture, No. 3. By Luther J. Pickrel, extension economist. University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1, Minn.

Sees Further Increase In Iowa Irrigation

RESULTS of 3 years of irrigation of soybeans at the Southeastern Iowa Experimental Farm at Conesville are reported.

Average yield increase due to irrigation for the 3 years was 8.1 and 8.7 bushels per acre for Hawk-eye and Adams varieties respectively, the Station reports. This is an increase of about 40%-50% as compared with the non-irrigated plots.

The results should be interpreted with caution since data were obtained only on sandy soil and for a period of only 3 years, the authors note.

The irrigated soybeans averaged 4% lower in oil and 3.3% higher in protein than the non-irrigated soybeans.

Indications are that irrigation in Iowa will continue to increase, particularly along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, the publication notes. "Along the Missouri River there are about 600,000 acres of bottomland. Most of this area needs better surface drainage. Without too much additional cost, land which is surface drained can be shaped for surface irrigation. Because of good ground water supplies, this area has a high irrigation potential. These conditions also exist to a more limited extent along other major Iowa streams."

The report also includes results of research work on irrigation of corn at Conesville and at the Ankeny Field Station.

Research on Irrigation of Corn and Soybeans at Conesville and Ankeny, Iowa, 1951 to 1955. By G. O. Schwab, W. D. Shrader, P. R. Nixon and R. H. Shaw. Research Bulletin 458. Agricultural and Home Economics Experiment Station, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Soybeans Good Rotation Crop for California

PROCESSORS and the feed industry import about 600,000 tons of soybeans annually into California. Currently

there is a good export trade with Japan and other Far Eastern countries. So there is a good market for soybeans in the state, and they are being grown to some extent under irrigation, including the Imperial and San Joaquin valleys.

The yield of soybeans to date in California has not been high enough to make them a particularly attractive crop on high priced land, but they may be grown in some areas as a rotational crop for various reasons.

Soybean Tips for California Farmers. 18 questions about soybean production most commonly asked by California farmers and answers. Extension Service, California Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley 4, Calif.

Soybeans in Michigan

SOYBEANS are a major cash crop in two southeastern Michigan counties, Monroe and Lenawee.

Of the 207,000 soybean acres in 1956, over half were in these two counties.

Recommended varieties in Michigan are Norchief, Chippewa, Blackhawk, Harosoy and Hawkeye.

Performance of Soybean Varieties in Michigan. By S. C. Hildebrand. F. C. 22.42. Department of Farm Crops, Cooperative Extension Service, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.


Miscellaneous

Step up Soybean Yields. By George D. Thornton, W. K. Robertson and R. W. Lipscomb. Sunshine State Agricultural Research, April 1957. Florida State Experiment Station, Gainesville, Fla.

Results of the Kentucky Soybean Variety Performance and Fertilizer Tests 1957. By J. F. Freeman, S. H. Phillips and H. R. Richards. Progress Report 64. February 1958. Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington 29, Ky.

Labor and Power Utilization at Cottonseed Oil Mills. Marketing Research Report No. 218. Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Competitive Position of United States Farm Products Abroad. 1958. Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25 D. C.

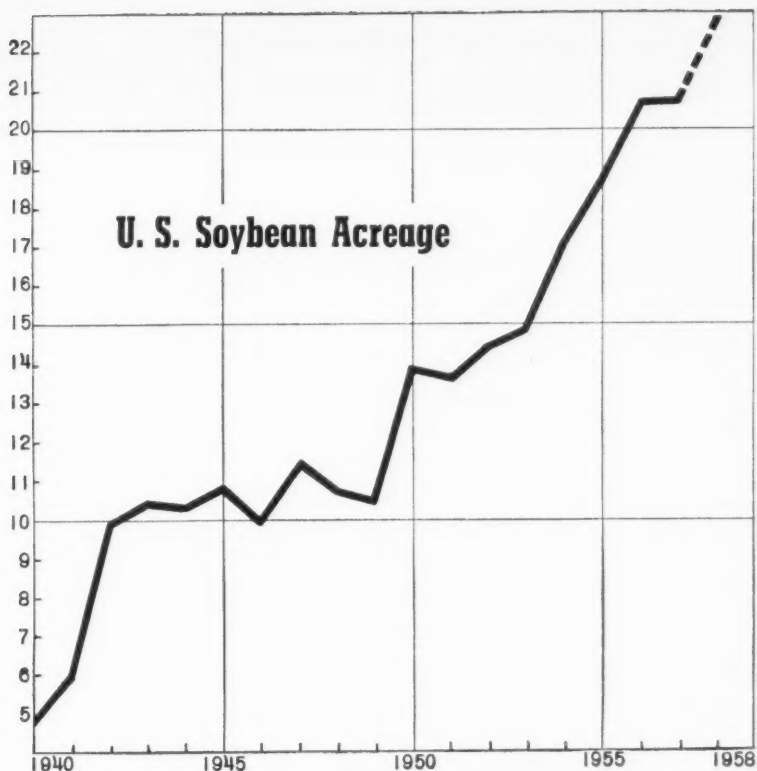


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U. S. HARVESTED soybean acreage 1940-57 and planned acreage for 1958 (million acres). Based on official USDA reports.

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SELECTIVITY in the spending of your advertising dollar is of supreme importance when many fields are saturated and some firms are retrenching.

This is not true of the soybean industry! It is young, dynamic and growing rapidly. The precipitous climb of total U. S. soybean acreage since the war continues and the end is not in sight.

Soybean acreage in 1958 is expected to be 500% of soybean acreage in 1940. The crop will probably surpass 500 million bushels for the first time this year. And U. S. Department of Agriculture officials predict that **within a few years we will reach 700 million bushels!**

The total value of the crop in the market place is now over \$1 billion a year. Value of the finished products runs into many billions of dollars.

And the industry is keeping pace with the expanding crop. A tremendous capital outlay is required for transportation, storage, conveying, cleaning and many other operations connected with the crop. Many millions more are required in processing and refining.

The wide-awake advertiser will insist that his advertising dollar be spent in fields and industries that are still growing. **The Soybean Digest** is the only medium through which you can reach all of this important industry.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO

The SOYBEAN DIGEST Hudson,
Iowa

To appear in the Soybean Digest, June 1958.

GRITS and FLAKES... from the World of Soy

Buckeye Expands Its Raleigh Operation

Expansion of its soybean processing operation at its Raleigh, N. C., plant has been announced by the Buckeye cotton oil division of the Buckeye Cellulose Corp.

Buckeye said its plans called for immediate construction of a soybean processing unit using modern solvent extraction methods. Completion of the unit is expected in early 1959.

The new unit will have an annual capacity of 100,000 tons of soybeans and will be constructed on plant property. Capacity will be readily expandable if conditions justify in future years. Plans also call for construction of additional storage facilities for soybeans.

When completed, the new facilities will enable the Raleigh plant to process soybeans and cottonseed simultaneously. Buckeye began its cottonseed processing in Raleigh in 1927. The plant currently has 40 employees.

A Buckeye spokesman said the ex-

pansion was prompted by the extensive development of soybeans as a major crop in North Carolina plus the increasing demand for soybean meal by mixed feed manufacturers.

Raleigh is one of 14 oil mill locations of the Buckeye Cellulose Corp.

Cargill Triples Its Baton Rouge Storage

Elevator construction to triple grain storage and export capacity at Baton Rouge, La., has been announced jointly by Cargill, Inc., and the Baton Rouge Port Authority.

H. Robert Diercks, vice president in charge of Cargill's grain division, said current 2.5-million-bushel storage will be increased to 7.4 million bushels, giving the elevator the largest storage capacity of any export house on the Gulf coast.

Also being drafted are plans for a bucket elevator marine leg to unload grain from barges into the elevator. Expected to be in operation this summer, it will replace present equipment.

Changes Are Made by A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.



A. E. Staley, Jr.

A. E. Staley, Jr., was elected chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill., at the company's annual meetings.

Elected president was E. K. Scheitler, who had been executive vice president of the company since 1946.

Donald E. Nordlund, who has headed the company's legal division since 1956, was elected a vice president, a director of the company, and a member of the executive committee.

All other officers and directors of the corn and soybean processing concern were reelected, except T. C. Burwell who retired as traffic vice president last year.

Mr. Staley has been with the company 33 years, and had been president since 1932.

Promotions and changes in assignments in the transportation department of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.: Glenn D. Carlson from traffic manager for grain and grain products to claims traffic manager; Thomas F. Kuklinski, to traffic manager for tankcars; Willis L. Ford to traffic manager supervising movement among ADM's Minneapolis grain elevators, and Robert G. Arend, to traffic manager supervising shipments of resins and special oils.

Kenneth R. Fischer has been appointed to the sales staff of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills. He will work out of St. Louis and will cover Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Nebraska, Kansas, southern Iowa and western Illinois.



MODEL 300 LOS Steinlite
FAT & OIL TESTER

For rapid electronic measurement of fat and oil content of soybeans, flax, peanuts, cottonseed, expeller meal, meat and meat products and other fat and oil bearing products.

Proved by many satisfied customers

- Rapid Tests
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Now you can make rapid, easily made and accurate fat and oil content determinations on all fat and oil bearing products. Soybean processors say that non-technical personnel can make tests at 1/2 the cost and 1/20 the time—with, plus or minus, .5 of 1% of the accuracy determined by official laboratory methods. Write for complete information.

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Standard Commission Has Added Rale King

Dale G. King, who has operated King Brokerage Co. of McKenzie, Penn., since 1945, joined **Standard Commission Co.**, soybean, grain and ingredient brokers located in the Cotton Exchange Building in Memphis, May 1, Dixon Jordan, president of Standard Commission has announced. In making this announcement Jordan stated: "In our opinion the grain and feed business in the



Dale G. King

Midsouth is on the threshold of a great increase. Large population increases are a certainty and people will insist on being well fed. The southern grain and feed industry will find it necessary to produce and distribute at peak efficiency to keep up with demand."

In moving to Memphis and availing himself of the extensive facilities offered by Standard Commission, Mr. King stated that he would be in much better position to serve his customers and friends throughout the Midsouth.

Hunt, Ogles Promoted By Central Soya Co.



Sam Hunt



Robert Ogles

Sam Hunt and Robert Ogles have been promoted to manager and assistant manager, respectively, of the grain merchandising division of **Central Soya Co.**, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Both men will concern themselves with all phases of the company's grain merchandising and soybean buying activities.

Mr. Hunt, who joined Central Soya in 1957, has more than 15 years of diversified grain trading experience. Mr. Ogles, who has been with the company since 1942, has had more than 10 years experience in grain merchandising activities.

WEAPON AGAINST RISING COSTS

■ You're looking at more than a million dollars' worth of diesel locomotives—part of the 4½ billion dollars' worth put into service by the railroads since World War II. These new locomotives — and nearly 10 billion dollars' worth of other improvements — have made for better service, greater efficiency and lower costs. They have been a leading counterweapon in the railroads' fight against the inflationary forces of higher wages, prices, taxes and other costs. Because of such improvements, postwar increases in railroad rates have been much less than would otherwise have been necessary.

And railroads can keep on improving services and reducing costs — if the money or credit for further improvements can be found. But that means earnings — and railroad earnings are sharply reduced by outdated public policies which favor competing forms of transportation. So, the nation is denied some of the benefits of continued railroad progress — and you lose, too.

In your interest — in the interest of everyone in America — railroads should be permitted to compete on equal terms. They ask no more; they should have no less.



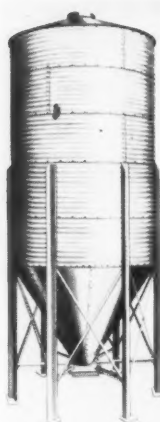
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES



9 ft. diameter

FEED TANK. Black, Sivalls & Bryson, Inc., has introduced a new line of bulk feed tanks.

The new line, which includes a full range of sizes from 2.8 to 24.5-ton capacities, features continuous corrugated galvanized steel body construction and a 60° hopper bottom braced to sturdy angle iron legs. Boot pit and augers are available as optional equipment.

Shipped knocked down, BS&B bulk feed tanks are easy to erect by inexperienced help. No special tools are required.

For complete specifications and prices write Soybean Digest 6b, Hudson, Iowa.

FLAKE-FEEDER. An efficient, vapor-tight, flake-feeding device that can handle a variety of oil-bearing materials has been developed through the pilot-plant stage by USDA research engineers.

This development will enable oilseed processing mills to resolve one of their most vexing technical problems. It has given machinery manufacturers a design for the construction of new equipment that permits more precise control of the flake-feeding operation.

For further information write Soybean Digest 6a, Hudson, Iowa.

SEED TREATMENT. A comprehensive 54-page book that describes the properties and uses of seed treating compounds has just been published by Corn States Hybrid Service.

It contains a compilation of articles that detail the results of experiment station studies of seed treatments conducted throughout the country.

Also included in the publication are descriptions of the various formulations now available and the treatments recommended for control of fungi, smuts, seed decay and seedling blight.

Complete price lists of the various seed treatment formulations are included together with tables that show the comparative cost of seed protection treatments.

The new book is available without charge from Soybean Digest 6d, Hudson Iowa.

CENTRIFUGAL COLLECTORS. A complete line of series "C" centrifugal collectors, covering the widest possible range of industrial application, are now available from the Kirk & Blum Manufacturing Co. Included are two design types, totaling 41 sizes.

The collectors offer highly efficient air cleaning and dust collection using centrifugal force, with minimum cost and maintenance involved.

For complete specifications write the Soybean Digest 6e Hudson, Iowa.



Prater Rotary AIRLOCK FEEDERS

Increase the efficiency of your dust control or pneumatic conveying system by sealing off the collector against air leakage; whether operating under suction or pressure.

Prater airlocks are available in 4 sizes—3 styles—and with a wide variety of rotor combinations to meet your most exacting needs.

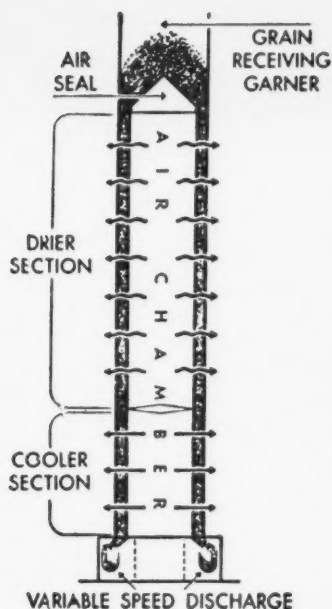
You'll marvel at the simple straight-forward design and rugged, dependable construction embodied in every Prater machine.

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PRATER . . . Foremost Builder of Rotary Airlocks

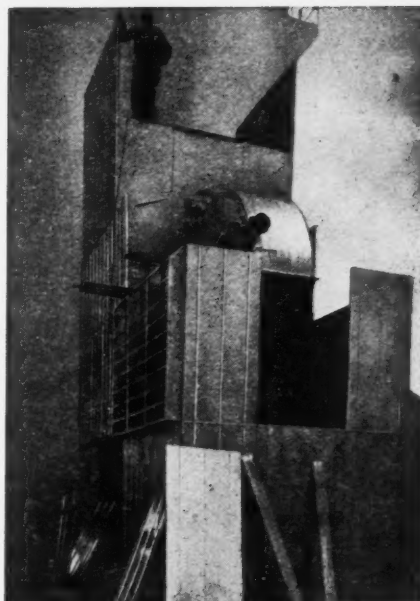
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◀ Cut-a-way drawing shows Shanzer's exclusive, narrow screen column design principle. All the grain is near warm air source for absolute drying uniformity and tremendous capacity. All the grain is completely contained; no ledges; no obstruction to either grain or air flow. Complete drying and cooling cycle is open to operator's inspection.

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WHY YOU GET MORE FOR YOUR DRIER DOLLAR WITH A SHANZER

On the job performance value and company service are often cited by elevator owners and operators as reasons for their overwhelming preference of Shanzer drying units.

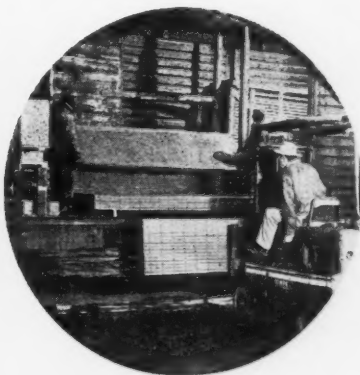
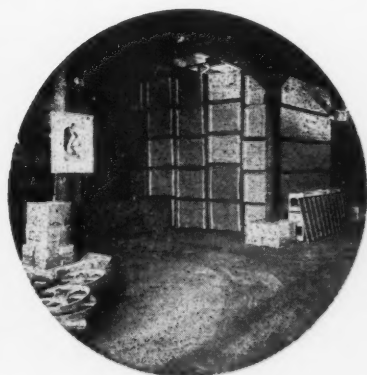
Behind this loyalty is Shanzer's quarter-century policy of specialization in the manufacture of quality grain drying equipment. Owners know that a Shanzer unit means more uniform dry-

ing, lower maintenance and operating cost, trouble-free performance and outstanding operating safety.

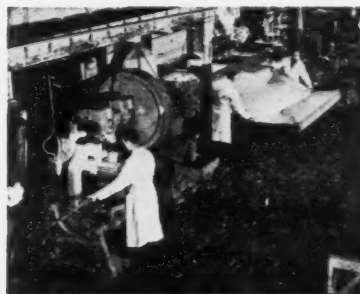
Shanzer's severest competition does in fact come from other Shanzer units, some a decade or two decades "new," which are still delivering top economy and performance. Talk with a Shanzer owner, see the difference, you'll agree the value buy in driers is a Shanzer.



Complete planning assistance on such things as drier layout, flow problems and special handling equipment has saved thousands of dollars for customers in many instances. Shanzer's quarter-century experience and fully staffed engineering department are at your call.



Fast processing and shipment of your order is another result of Shanzer drier specialization. Fully stocked inventories mean there's no delay in shipment, with the needed unit on the way in most cases within 24 hours!



Specialized manufacturing methods and equipment assure the highest quality obtainable in grain drying machinery. Every part must pass a rigid double check before final clearance, and insurance records show Shanzer driers to have the finest safety rating in the industry.

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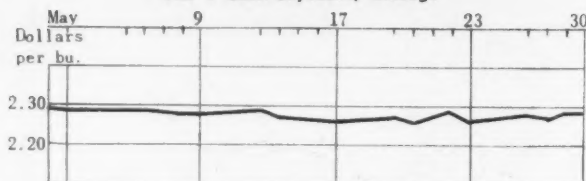
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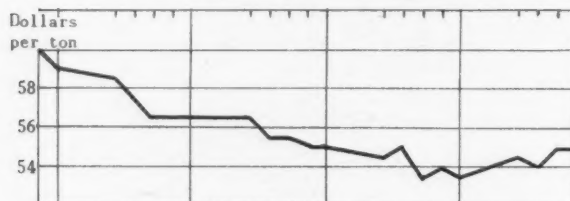
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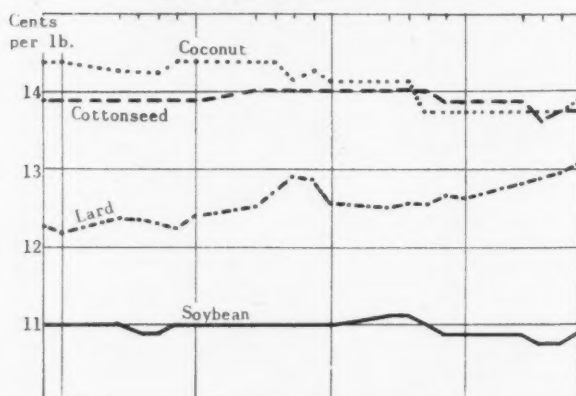
DAILY MARKET PRICES No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard



May Markets

MAY WAS one of those months when not much happened in the markets. The trade was awaiting the offering of government-held soybeans following the May 31 takeover.

There was little change in the cash markets for soybeans and oil, but meal continued the slide begun in mid-April. Large feed mixers were slow buyers of meal as they temporarily had well-filled inventories, and offerings of meal increased.

Cash soybean oil lost $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ during the month, and beans traded within a range of 5¢. Soybean oil meal showed some strength at month's end. Meal prices remained well above those of a year earlier.

Market factors included the government report of heavy soybean processing operations during April—31.4 million bushels—and reports that the May crush may equal or exceed that of April. The soybean crush for the year to date is well above that of a year earlier.

Bullish factors:

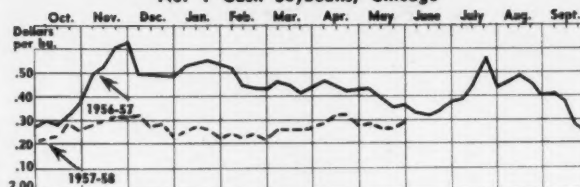
The fact that USDA officials have been continually raising their estimates of the volume of 1957-crop soybeans that will be used during the season. USDA is now placing the carryover of 1957-crop beans into the next marketing year at only 25 to 30 million bushels.

Dry weather in the North Central states, which has resulted in many soybeans being planted in dry soil.

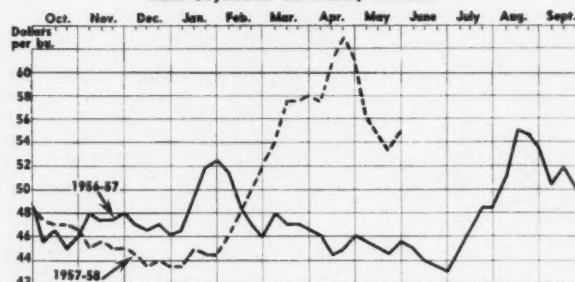
Bearish factors:

Reports from the country indicating a big 1958 soybean acreage.

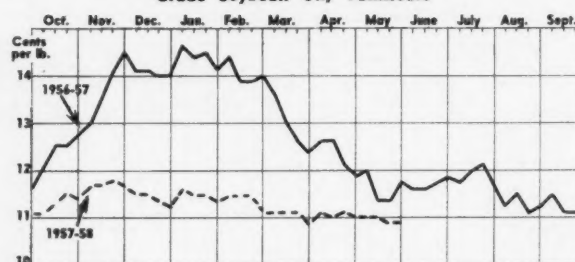
TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close) No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybeans Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



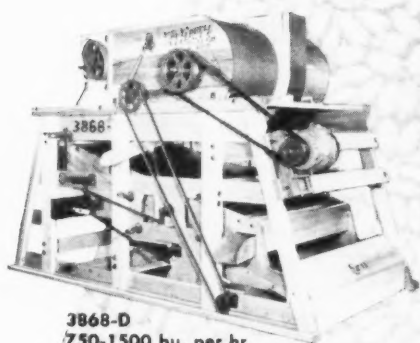
Delay in passage of the bill extending P. L. 480, which in all probability will result in smaller exports this year.

BYPRODUCTS. The price of soybean fatty acids remained at 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per pound during May. Acid soybean soap stock delivered Midwest declined from 5¢ to 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢, then advanced again to 5¢ toward the end of the month. Ray soybean soap stock remained at 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ per pound.

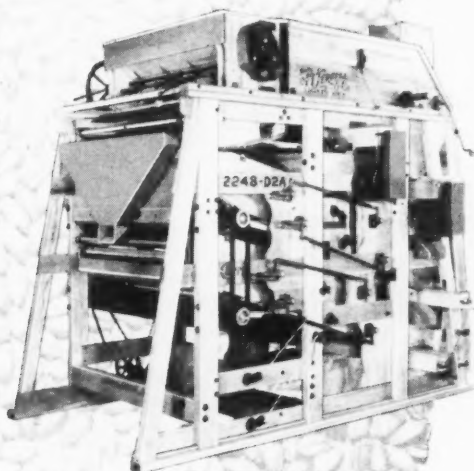
1956 AND 1957 SOYBEAN CROPS

	1957-58	1956-57
Total soybeans placed under price support as of Apr. 15	90,454,972 bu.	65,931,000 bu.
Total soybeans withdrawn from support as of Apr. 15	7,815,301 bu.	14,619,000 bu.
Total remaining under support	82,639,671 bu.	51,312,000 bu.
Soybeans crushed Oct. 1-Apr. 30	206,250,000 bu.	192,784,000 bu.
Balance on hand May 1 for processing, export or carryover	191,104,000 bu.	158,611,000 bu.
Exported Oct. 1-Apr. 30	59,378,000 bu.	59,782,000 bu.
Total soybeans inspected for overseas export plus lake shipments to Canada Oct. 1-May 23	65,057,672 bu.	64,807,163 bu.

For details see "In the Markets" beginning page 34.



3868-D
750-1500 bu. per hr.



Super 2248-D2A
2250-3000 bu. per hr.



Super 4488-DS
4500-6000 bu. per hr.

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Saginaw, Michigan



WASHINGTON DIGEST

CCC Announces Soybean Price Policy

IT'S EXPECTED here that nearly all of the soybeans remaining under price support at the end of May will be delivered to Commodity Credit Corp.

Crushers had a big supply of beans on hand in late May. Unless prices turn up a good deal more than anyone here anticipates, it will be as cheap or cheaper for crushers to get beans from CCC stocks after take-over as to buy them now.

Close to 91 million bushels of soybeans were put under price support. Of the total, 18.9 million bushels were under purchase agreement. At mid-April 7.8 million bushels had been redeemed. Deliveries to CCC had totalled 60,000 bushels. Approximately 83 million bushels were under support at the last report available.

Meantime, CCC has announced its method of determining the minimum sales price of 1957-crop soybeans taken over after May 31.

CCC-owned beans will be sold for domestic crushing or for export at the higher of the domestic market price, or the 1957 basic loan rate at point of production for No. 2 beans, plus 1½¢ per bushel carrying charges for each month or part of a month beginning June 1, 1958.

In addition, there will be a "quality adjustment factor" of 5¢ a bushel

added to the loan rate and other charges. The factor is being used to reduce work and time involved in establishing minimum sales prices.

The quality adjustment factor represents the average of premiums and discounts which reflects the difference between grade No. 2 soybeans, on which the support rate is based, and the higher quality soybeans which are the basis of commercial trading.

In its announcement CCC says: "In determining actual sales prices for each lot, the minimum price or the market price, whichever is higher, will be adjusted by market premiums and discount for quality factors such as moisture, damage, and foreign material as announced last December.

"The soybeans will be sold in store with all storage and handling charges paid to the date of purchase. The minimum sales price for soybeans that have been moved by CCC from points of production to subterminal or terminal storage locations will be the higher of (1) the market, or (2) the average basic loan rate in store at points of production plus the 5¢-per-bushel factor, and carrying charges, and also plus average freight, transportation tax, and uniform grain storage agreement in-elevation charges at subterminal or terminal storage plant.

"This sales policy will also apply to any 1956-crop soybeans in the CCC inventory after June 1. As of May 14, CCC had uncommitted stocks of soybeans totalling only about 800,000 bushels.

"This sales program will be effective from June 1 to Oct. 1, 1958, when an appraisal will be made of the soybean situation and further announcement will be made as to whether the program will be continued, modified, or terminated."

There were estimates here in late May that the crush of soybeans for that month would exceed the whopper crush of April. Last month the crush totalled 31½ million bushels. May, trade officials and some USDA sources believe, may be even bigger. In June the crush is expected to begin levelling off.

P. L. 480 Program

Some key members of the Senate agriculture committee are a little concerned over the delay in passage



By PORTER M. HEDGE

Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

of the new and extended authorization to continue the P. L. 480 export program.

The Senate authorization has been gathering dust while the House agriculture committee works out its omnibus farm bill, of which P. L. 480 is to be a part.

The House side has finished hearings on the bill as far as 480 is concerned. The House is expected to recommend greater use of the barter program, but will also okay authorization for use of another \$3 billion in farm surpluses.

However, House committee members insist that P. L. 480 be brought out and sent to the President (assuming passage) as a part of a general farm bill.

Veto of any kind of a so-called omnibus farm bill that could get to the President this year is taken for granted. As a result, it's going to be early in the next fiscal year before the new P. L. 480 authorization is finally passed in all probability. Passage of the bill is expected to take only a little time once general farm legislation is out of the way—either by passage and veto by the President or adoption.

In the meantime a big soybean and vegetable oil supply is in prospect for the 1958 crop year. Wheat stocks are piling up instead of diminishing in spite of big shipments in the last two years. Corn stocks at the close of this season will equal half a year's normal production, and total feed grain supplies will be the largest of record.

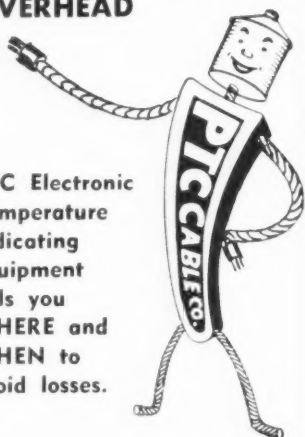
In view of this some on the Senate side feel both Congress and the Administration ought to get ready as soon as possible for extended and enlarged export programs.

25 Million Carryover

Soybean seed and oil exports are off some this year compared with a year ago, particularly soybean oils.

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USDA says in its current Demand and Price situation that soybean exports from October 1957 through early May were about 60 million bushels against 62 million the year before. This is based in part on inspection data. Even so, total crushings, exports and seed are expected to absorb "all but 25 to 30 million bushels of the huge 1957 crop."

Exports of soybean and cottonseed oils were 400 million pounds during the October-March period—down 50% from last year. Exports under P. L. 480 totalled only 111 million pounds compared with 346 million in the first half of the 1956-57 marketing year. About 557 million pounds of the two oils remain to be shipped under current programs. "Most of these oils probably will be shipped before Oct. 1, 1958," USDA says.

Official Notice to All Members of the American Soybean Association

THE FOLLOWING changes in the Articles of Incorporation of the American Soybean Association have been recommended by the board of directors and will be submitted to the annual business meeting at Des Moines, Iowa, on Aug. 20, 1958, for such action as members attending that meeting may choose to take:

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

The following proposed amendments to the articles of incorporation will be voted on at the annual business meeting at Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 20.

Present Articles III and V are shown followed by proposed amendments.

ARTICLE III.

Business or Objects.

The business or objects of this corporation shall be to bring together, for cooperation and co-ordination of effort, all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; to collect and disseminate, by publication and otherwise, the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problem of increased yields coupled with lessened cost; to safeguard production against disease and insect pests; to develop better and new varieties; to encourage the interest of federal and state governments and experimental stations in the United States; and to render all possible service to the members of the Association.

Article III of the Articles of Incorporation of the American Soybean Association is hereby amended to read as follows:

This corporation is organized and operated exclusively for educational and scientific purposes, including but not limited to the following activities: to bring together for cooperation and coordination, all persons interested in the production, distribution, and utilization of soybeans; to collect and disseminate, by publication and otherwise, the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problem of increased yields

coupled with lessened costs; to safeguard production against disease and insect pests; to develop better and new varieties; to encourage the interest of federal and state governments and experimental stations throughout the world in such educational and scientific projects, to conduct research into scientific and nutritional promotion of soybeans and soybean products and to conduct educational campaigns therefor, and to render all possible service to the general public through wide dissemination of its scientific research and information. No part of the net earnings of this corporation, if any, shall inure to the benefit of any members of this corporation.

ARTICLE V.

Directors and Officers.

The affairs of this corporation shall be managed by a Board of Directors of not less than five (5) nor more than fifteen (15) members, to be elected at the annual meeting of the corporation for terms as fixed by the By-laws, and by the following officers: President, Vice-president, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the

Board of Directors at the annual meeting of the Board; said Directors and Officers to hold office until their successors have been elected and qualified. They shall have and exercise the powers usually incident to such positions and such as may be specified in the By-laws of the Association.

Article V of the Articles of Incorporation of the American Soybean Association is hereby amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE V.

Directors and Officers.

The affairs of this corporation shall be managed by a Board of Directors of not less than five (5) nor more than seventeen (17) members to be elected at the annual meeting of the corporation for terms as fixed by the By-laws; and by the following officers: President, Vice-president, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the Board of Directors at the annual meeting of the Board; said Directors and Officers to hold office until their successors have been elected and qualified. They shall have and exercise the powers usually incident to such positions and such as may be specified in the By-laws of the Association.

- MARKET STREET -

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use MARKET STREET for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here. Rate 10c per word per issue. Minimum insertion \$2.00.

FOR SALE—PNEUMATIC "AIR-conveyor" systems—positive pressure blowers, new or used. Any size, capacity, distance or product. Nolder Co., Box 14, Corona Del Mar, Calif.

FOR SALE—CERTIFIED GRANT soybeans, tagged and bagged, \$3 per bu. Leonard Schlosser & Sons, Loretto, Minn.

FLAKING AND CRACKING MILL for sale, Buckeye 5 roll 48 x 14, good condition, cheap. Soybean Digest, Box 319-O, Hudson, Iowa.

FOR SALE—MARK II FIELD Queen self-propelled chopper and Load Queen; 6-ton self-unloading trailer, power equipped. This equipment used less than one season. Original cost \$14,350, will sell for \$9,500, f.o.b. Idaho. A. J. Hall, P. O. Box 1134, Billings, Mont.

GRAVITY SEPARATOR FOR SALE. Oliver Model 8A includes both grain and seed deck, return elevator, 7½ hp motor, suction filter and some spouting. Good condition. May be seen in operation. Domestic Seed & Supply Co., Irene, S. Dak.

FARMERS—TRUCKERS—GRAIN dealers. Before marketing your grain get expert analysis by mail. Details free. Farmer's Service Laboratory, 552 Honore Drive, New Orleans 21, La.

WANTED: ANDERSON FLAKING rolls, or frame without rolls. Contact R. G. Gurley, Phone 2303, Selma, N. C.

USED VAC-U-VATORS—REBUILT and factory-guaranteed. Contact Dunbar-Kapple, Inc., Vac-U-Vator Div., Box 361, Batavia, Ill. Phone Batavia 5-400.

PAINT FACTORY PRICES \$2.25 gal. Retail value \$5.95. Free sample. Snow White Paint, Toledo, Ohio, Dept. BGB.

FOR SALE—ANDERSON Expellers and French screw-presses, cookers, driers, 5-high, 48-inch crushing rolls, 36-inch attrition mills, sewing machines, hammermills, cracking rolls, filter presses. Ray L. Jones, 2222 Oakview Drive, Jefferson City, Mo.

STEEL GRAIN BINS—SOME 3,300, 4,400 and 6,000-bushel capacities available at attractive prices. Midwest Steel Products Co., 121B Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

WANTED: FLAKING AND CRACKING rolls, meal coolers and driers and roller mills. Soybean Digest, Box 319-J, Hudson, Iowa.

FOR SALE: ALLIS-CHALMERS style "N" roller mill, 9" x 30", two pair high. Full set of spare rolls. Best Equipment Co., 1737 Howard St., Chicago 26, Ill. Ambassador 2-1452.

MACHINERY FOR SALE: ANDERSON Super-duo grain expander, expeller and allied equipment, machinery almost brand new. Soybean Digest, Box 319-S, Hudson, Iowa.

GARDEN CITY INSTRUMENTS, Inc. The official repair station for Weston (Tag) moisture meters. New and used Tag meters for sale. 931 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill. SHeldrake 3-4450, GREENleaf 5-3626.

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IN THE MARKETS

P. L. 480 EXPORTS. Approximately 1,348 million pounds of cottonseed and soybean oils have been exported through March 1958 under Title I of Public Law 480, reports Foreign Agricultural Service. Exports of these oils in the first half of the current marketing year (October-March 1957-58) were only 111 million pounds, compared with 346 million pounds during the first half of the 1956-57 marketing year. Title I exports picked up in March 1958 and totaled 41 million pounds. Under current programs, about 557 million pounds of cottonseed and soybean oils, about 24 million pounds of lard, and 3 million pounds of tallow remain to be shipped.

Cottonseed and soybean oils: Exports under Title I, Public Law 480 programs, and total exports, October 1954-February 1958 (Million pounds)

	Oct. 1-Sept. 30 1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	Oct. 1-Feb. 28 1956-57	1957-58	Oct. 1, 1954-Feb. 28, 1958 ²
Shipments under P. L. 480:						
Cottonseed	117	291	55	26	36	499
Soybean		279	495	221	34	808
Total	117	570	550	247	70	1,307
Total shipments:						
Cottonseed	1710	1611	423	224	163	1,907
Soybean	50	557	807	400	165	1,579
Total	760	1,168	1,230	624	328	3,486

¹ Includes donations (30 million in 1954-55 and 6 million in 1955-56) from CCC stocks to private charitable agencies for distributing abroad, which were not included in Census data. ² Includes February preliminary figures.

Fats and oils: Exports under Title I, P. L. 480, October 1957-March 1958 (Million pounds)

	Edible oils		Total	Lard	Tallow	Linseed oil
	Cottonseed	Soybean				
Brazil	2.0		2.0			
Colombia	4.5	1.7	6.2			
Ecuador	1.9	1.7	3.6		3.3	
Iceland	2	.3	.5			.2
Israel	4.4	3.2	7.6		2.6	
Korea				2.7		
Pakistan	12.5	7	13.2		.8	
Philippines					4.3	
Poland					7.0	
Spain		8.5	8.5			
Turkey	20.9	34.8	55.7		.6	
Yugoslavia	.4	13.0	13.4			
Total	46.8	63.9	110.7	2.7	18.6	.2

Fats and oils: Active Title I, P. L. 480 authorizations, including actions through Apr. 22, 1958

Purchase authorizations

Commodity and country	Date agreement announced	Number of P. A.	Date	Value Mil. dol.	Approximate quantity ¹ Mil. lb.	Final delivery date	Est. remainder to be shipped after 3/31/58 Mil. lb.
Edible oils:							
Brazil	12/31/56	28-11	6/27/57	1.5	7.3*	6/30/58	5.3
China, Rep.	4/18/58			21.3	27.9		7.9
Colombia	3/14/58	25-17	4/11/58	2.5	15.0	12/31/58	15.0
Ecuador	2/15/57	29-09	5/17/57	1.7	10.0	4/30/58	.3
Israel	11/7/57	16-30	12/5/57	1.7	11.0	5/31/58	3.4
Italy	10/30/56	20-19	4/2/58	8.0	52.9	8/30/58	52.9
Pakistan	9/7/56	15-25	6/28/57	2.4	14.0	4/30/58	.8
Poland	2/17/58	41-12	3/12/58	9.9	61.3	8/30/58	61.3
Spain	10/23/56	17-50		2.7	24.4		4.4
Spain	1/27/58	17-45	2/11/58	41.8	277.7*	8/30/58	277.7
Turkey	1/20/58	10-28	1/31/58	21.4	121.3*	8/31/58	65.7
Yugoslavia	11/3/56	11-21	3/17/58	.9	6.0	8/30/58	6.0
Yugoslavia	2/3/58	11-18	2/11/58	9.9	66.1	8/30/58	56.2
Total				103.7	654.9		556.9
Lard:							
Brazil	12/31/56	28-09	3/15/57	5.0	30.0	6/30/58	24.0
Korea	1/8/57	24-19	9/30/57	.5	3.0	4/30/58	.3
Total				5.5	33.0		24.3
Tallow:							
Ecuador	2/15/57	29-08	5/17/57	.6	6.0	4/30/58	.2
Israel	11/7/57	16-31	11/29/57	.4	3.7	4/30/58	1.1
Pakistan	11/15/57	15-30	12/24/57	.3	2.0	4/30/58	1.2
Total				1.3	11.7		2.5

¹ Estimate based on market prices at time P. A. was issued. ² Based on agreement, P. A. not issued as yet. ³ Reinstatement. ⁴ Extension of delivery date. * Adjusted from P. A. amount to conform with approximate purchases.

Title I, P. L. 480 shipments July 1957-April 1958 (lbs.)				
Commodity	April 1958		July 1957-April 1958	
	Metric tons	Quantity	Metric tons	Quantity
Cottonseed oil	13,024	28,713,000	43,659	96,251,000
Soybean oil	13,486	29,731,000	45,770	100,905,000
Lard			1,246	2,746,000

PROCESSING OPERATIONS. Reported by Bureau of the Census for March and April.

Primary products except crude oil at crude oil mill locations: Production, shipments and transfers, and stock, April 1958-March 1958 (tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Production		Shipments and transfers		Stocks end of month	
	April 1958	March 1958	April 1958	March 1958	Apr. 30, 1958	Mar. 31, 1958
Soybean:						
Coke and meal	737,823	718,450	745,014	710,110	74,516	81,707
Flour	8,745	8,884	8,716	9,065	1,665	1,636
Lecithin	¹ (NA)	¹ (NA)	¹ (NA)	¹ (NA)	¹ (NA)	¹ (NA)

NA—Not available. ¹ No longer being collected.

Soybeans: Net receipts, crushings, and stocks at oil mills, by states, April 1958-March 1958 (tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Net receipts at mills ¹		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	April 1958	March 1958	April 1958	March 1958	Apr. 30, 1958	Mar. 31, 1958
U. S.	757,237	778,077	944,311	925,505	1,552,404	1,739,478
Illinois	230,074	301,925	298,586	286,481	533,314	601,826
Indiana	67,879	65,225	74,740	76,848	125,146	132,007
Iowa	134,833	133,613	143,373	142,142	164,361	172,901
Kansas	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Kentucky	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Minnesota	78,434	60,517	75,667	66,487	29,225	26,458
Missouri	31,673	23,204	32,553	33,035	77,523	78,403
Nebraska	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
North Carolina	(2)	1,216	4,947	6,055	(2)	19,948
Ohio	68,542	67,244	84,298	87,353	193,933	209,689
Texas	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
All other	145,802	125,133	230,147	227,104	428,902	498,246

¹ Net receipts for each state are derived by subtracting total shipments of seed or bean from oil mills from gross receipts at mills. ² Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Soybean products: Production and stocks at oil mill locations, by states, April 1958-March 1958

	Crude oil (thousands of pounds)				Coke and meal (tons)			
	Production		Stocks		Production		Stocks	
	April 1958	March 1958	Apr. 30, 1958	Mar. 31, 1958	April 1958	March 1958	Apr. 30, 1958	Mar. 31, 1958
U. S.	335,600	330,112	143,777	116,064	737,823	718,450	74,516	81,707
Ill.	111,306	106,457	41,934	35,444	231,200	218,115	19,351	19,703
Ind.	26,247	27,278	13,150	7,632	59,069	61,060	5,434	14,939
Iowa	50,682	49,644	21,626	17,927	114,442	113,778	6,132	5,506
Kans.	1	1	1	736	1	1	1	1
Ky.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Minn.	23,110	22,956	28,745	26,407	56,644	51,800	3,669	4,850
Mo.	11,798	12,108	2,817	1,628	25,495	25,742	2,766	2,583
Neb.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. C.	1,485	1,842	821	817	3,871	4,717	1,663	3,533
Ohio	29,993	31,144	6,051	8,022	67,266	69,799	2,617	4,198
Texas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
All other	80,979	78,683	28,633	17,451	179,836	173,439	32,884	26,395

¹ Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

SUPPLIES. Supply and distribution of the 1954-57 soybeans crops, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Carryover, Oct. 1	1,345	9,949	3,731	9,891
Production	341,075	373,522	449,446	479,841
Total supply ¹	342,420	383,471	453,177	489,732
Farm use, including seed for season	24,000	30,000	42,000	33,000
Quantity remaining for processing, export, or carryover	318,420	353,471	411,177	456,732
Disappearance, October through Apr. 1:				
Crushed for oil or processed ²	145,929	174,248	192,784	206,250
Exported	42,667	51,153	59,782	³ 59,378
Total	188,596	225,401	252,566	265,628
Balance on May 1 for processing, export, or carryover	129,824	128,070	158,611	191,104

¹ Imports not included because negligible. ² No allowance is made for new crop crushings prior to Oct. 1. ³ Partly estimated.

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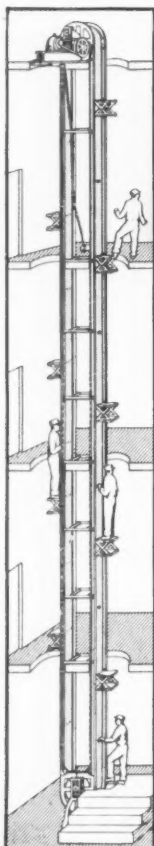
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Humphrey is the original Manlift Elevator, made continuously since 1887.

EXPORTS. U. S. exports of cottonseed and soybean oils in October-March 1957-58 are preliminarily estimated at 397.3 million pounds—less than one-half the quantity shipped in the first half of 1956-57, according to USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service.

Estimated soybean oil exports in March—at 54.6 million pounds—were triple the 16.1 million pounds exported in February, but were only 40% of the March 1957 volume. October-March exports, at 220.8 million pounds, showed the same decline from the quantity shipped in the first half of the 1956-57 marketing year.

March exports of oilcake and meal were 26,200 tons. They were more than one-fourth larger than those of February but one-fourth smaller than shipments in March 1957. October-March shipments of all oilcake and meal were down nearly 50% from a year earlier.

Cottonseed oil, soybean oil, oilcakes, and meals: U. S. preliminary estimates of exports in March 1958 and October-March 1957-58, and actual exports March 1957 and October-March 1956-57

	March 1958		October-March 1957-58	
	1957	liminary	1956-57	liminary
	Million pounds		Million pounds	
Cottonseed oil, refined	3.8	11.0	48.7	41.6
Cottonseed oil, refined and further processed	1.3	1.1	12.2	14.7
Cottonseed oil, crude	55.7	1.7	223.7	120.2
Total cottonseed oil	60.8	13.8	284.6	176.5
Soybean oil, refined	6.1	29.9	30.8	91.4
Soybean oil, refined and further processed	64.6	11.7	273.5	57.2
Soybean oil, crude	58.3	13.0	225.3	72.2
Total soybean oil	129.0	54.6	529.6	220.8
Total cottonseed and soybean oil	189.8	68.4	814.2	397.3
	1,000 short tons		1,000 short tons	
Cottonseed cake and meal3	.1	26.2	6.0
Linseed cake and meal4	1	36.7	5.9
Soybean cake and meal	33.3	2.61	292.1	179.6
Total cake and meal	34.0	26.2	355.0	191.5

¹ Less than 50 short tons. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for February and March 1958. Reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.)

Factory consumption of vegetable oils, by uses, during March 1958

	Edible products				Inedible products		
	Short-ening	Mar-garine	Other edible	Soap	Paint and var-nish	Lubricants and sim-ilar oils ¹	Other inedi-ble ²
Cottonseed, crude ..					(3)	(3)	
Cottonseed, refined ..	9,295	596	2,004		(3)	(3)	175
Soybean, crude				30	263	(3)	1,268
Soybean, refined	39,328	10,052	10,366		5,909	13	5,386
Foots, vegetable, raw and acidulated (100% basis)				1,747	(3)	(3)	2,874
Hydrogenated vegetable oils, edible:							
Cottonseed	7,152	9,667	2,151				
Soybean	30,964	75,150	1,880				
Other	2,041	2,062					

¹ Includes quantities consumed in lubricants, greases, cutting oils, dielectric oils, core oils, brake fluids, and metal working. ² Quantities consumed in linoleum and animal feeds are included in above totals. ³ Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Consumption of primary oils in fat splitting

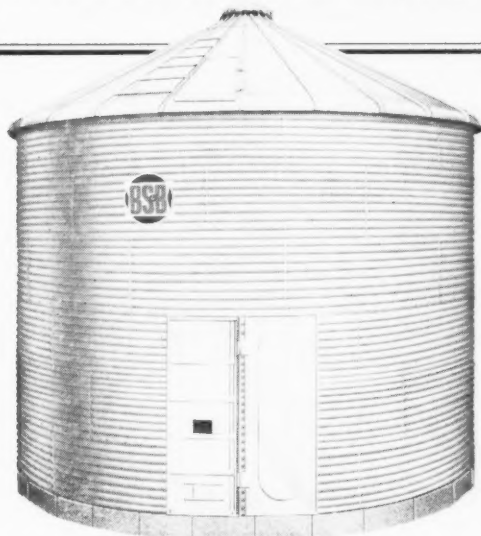
	1958			1957	
	March	February	Jan.-Mar. Cumulative	March	Jan.-Mar. Cumulative
Soapstocks					
Vegetable foots	5,018	6,293	17,213	7,864	22,316

Source: U. S. Census Bureau.

PRICE SUPPORT. Loan repayments and loan and purchase agreement deliveries for 1957-crop soybeans through Apr. 15, 1958, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (bushels)

Warehouse and farm loans			Quantity under pur-chase agreements	
Total under loan	Quantity repaid	Quantity delivered		
71,557,028	7,815,301	59,349		18,897,944

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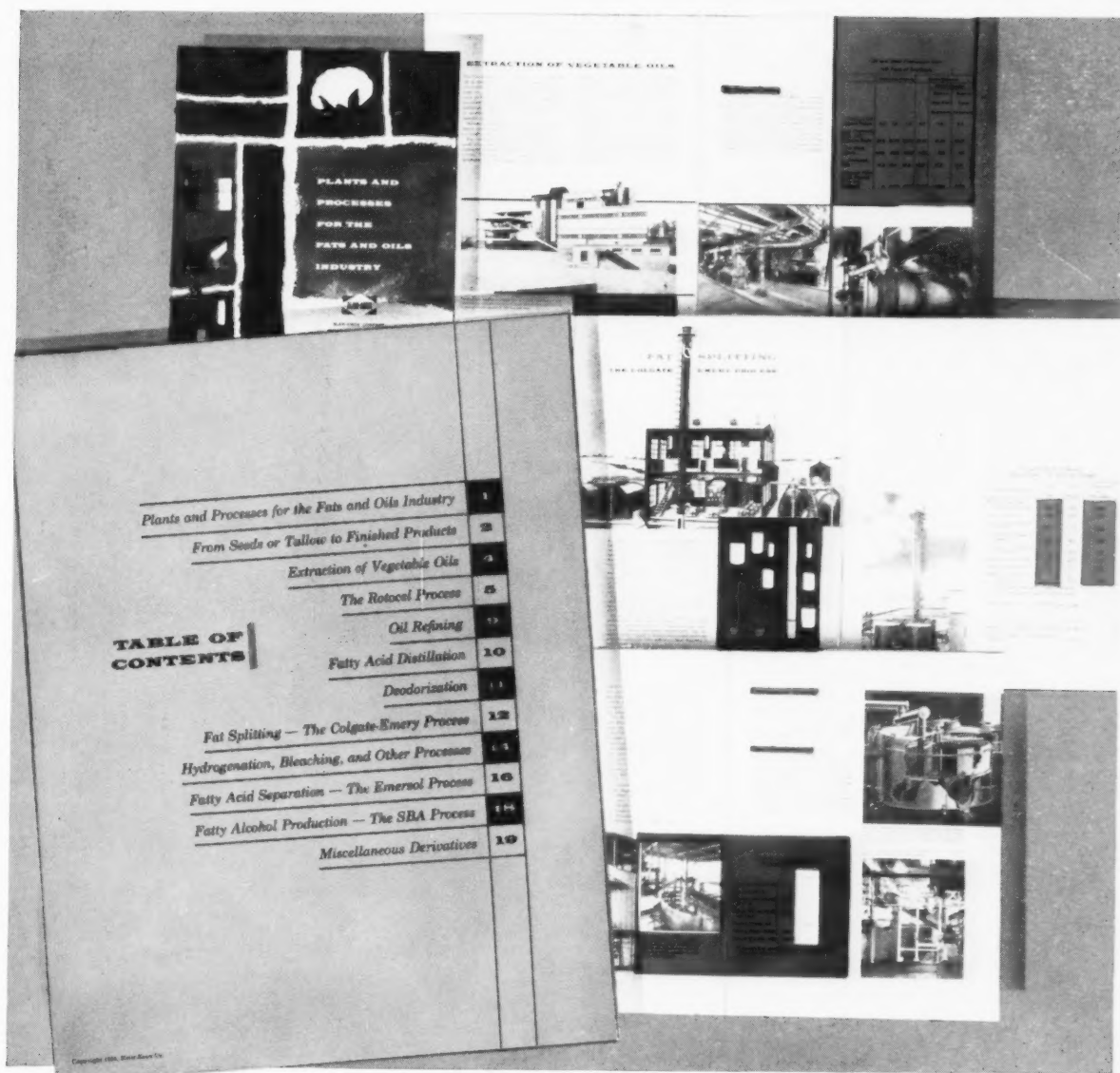
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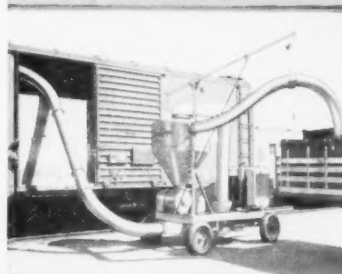
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